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$50,000,000 Is Awarded In World War Sabotage; Pendergast Indicted Again

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 30, 1939

Commission Awards Damages in Black Tom Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The German-American Mixed Claims Commission awarded approximately $50,000,000 today to Americans with claims against Germany arising from the Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., sabotage cases in 1916 and 1917. [Details: Page 17.]

Pendergast Indicted in Insurance Rate Case

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Tom Pendergast, former boss of the Kansas City Democratic machine, and R. Emmett O'Malley, former State Insurance Superintendent, were indicted today by a county grand jury investigating settlement of the Missouri fire insurance rate case.

The jury indicted Pendergast for bribery in connection with settlement of the $9,000,000 fire insurance rate case. O'Malley was charged with accepting a bribe in connection with the compromise.

India Curbs Export and Import of Gold

LONDON (AP)—The Government of India has prohibited the import or export of gold except under license, it was announced officially here today.

Belgium Confiscates Paper as Unneutral

BRUSSELS (AP)—Police today confiscated the weekly paper Le Rire for transgressing press neutrality regulations. Le Rire's sale was forbidden because of a caricature whose subject was not announced.

Police took similar action last week against the Belgian Pourquoi Pas and the French Marianne on charges of carrying anti-German material.

Chungking-Rangoon Air Line Opens

KUNMING, China (AP)—Airplane passenger service on the 1,000-mile Chungking-Kunming-Rangoon line, operated by the Chinese-American-owned China National Aviation Corporation, opened today, providing a new aerial link between China and the outside world.

Soviet Council Prepares for Celebration

MOSCOW (AP)—The fifth extraordinary session of the Soviet Supreme Council, summoned for tomorrow, is expected to be a triumphal celebration on the reuniting of White Russia and the Western Ukraine with Soviet Russia.

These two Provinces, which went to Poland after the World War, have been returned to Russia by the Russian-German partition of Poland.

Roosevelt Felicitates Turkey on Anniversary

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed a wish today for the peace and prosperity of Turkey. In a telegram to President Inonu on the occasion of Turkey's national anniversary, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is with great pleasure that I extend to Your Excellency on this national anniversary of your country sincere felicitations and best wishes for the continued peace and prosperity of the Turkish Nation."

Johnson Heads Life Insurance Institute

NEW YORK (AP)—Appointment of Holgar J. Johnson of Pittsburgh as President of the newly formed Institute of Life Insurance was announced today by Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Bolivian Cabinet Offers to Quit in Crisis

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Cabinet has offered its resignation to give President Quintanilla a free hand in dealing with a reported political plot but the executive announced he would keep all ministers at their posts.

Vermont Dairymen in Arms To Resist C.I.O. Price 'War'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 30—Vermont's traditions of isolationism and individualism today cropped out in militant scenes of Addison County dairymen arming themselves with shotguns and hunting rifles, not to fight against distributors to obtain more money for their products, but to keep organizers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations from interfering with the orderly procedure of this region's basic industry.

Fortified with a ruling by Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones, giving them legal right to bear arms in the defense of their industry, farmers who have repeatedly refused to heed C. I. O. threats of a general milk strike against three New York distributors were in a determined mood today. Although silence generally prevailed along the milk front this morning, farm leaders said it was the type of calm that preceded the historic capture of Fort Ticonderoga by the Green Mountain Boys.

Most Vermont farmers look upon labor agitators as invaders in their State, even though they have come in the guise of the Dairy Farmers Union purporting to get them an increase in milk prices from the present $2.08 to $2.15. And something of the cold determination of the Green Mountain Boys enters into the rural milk picture as tight-lipped farmers go about their daily work of producing and trucking milk into New York State armed with formidable-looking weapons.

In anticipation of threatened violence sheriffs and farmers were reported to be guarding the only milk plants of this State located in Charlotte, Vergennes and Middlebury, supplying milk to the New York market which comes under the sweep of the Dairy Union. Success of the proposed strike necessarily hinges upon the organization of at least one half of the farmers patronizing the three plants, a strength the Union is said to be far from obtaining.

The companies involved are Sheffield Farms, Borden's, and the Dairymen's League. Only a few hundred farmers of Vermont are linked with these plants serving only the New York markets. A strike would not have any effect upon the milk supply of the Boston market, according to the New England Milk Producers Association, large-scale farm co-operative.

The extent of Union organization in Vermont is not definitely known.

Efforts of the labor group will be confined to efforts to keep prospective New York milk from reaching its destination.

The World At Your Fireside

Page 4

The Monitor Index

Monday, Oct. 30, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
The Children's Page	8
The Home Forum	10
Refuge [With Yiddish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Maine Letter	12
Shopping Column	12
Radio Timetable	12
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	12
Local Arts and Theater Page	13
Sports Pages	14-15
Financial Pages	16-17-18
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	19
Christian Science Services on Radio	19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Upturn in Business Pleases Saltonstall

A week-end visit to Worcester and Lawrence brought Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to his State House Office today highly optimistic over business conditions.

"Welfare rolls have dropped to 300 in Lawrence," he said, "the mills are busy, everybody is talking good times.

"Much the same can be said of Worcester. I attended a banquet given by some 52 firms for all employees who had been in their service 35 or more years. The morale was stimulated, we could do well to have similar meetings in other towns."

The Governor said he was having his staff conduct a survey of other cities and towns.

Embargo Issue Focuses Fight Again in House

To approve Senate action on repeal, Lower House must reverse itself on June vote of 214-173.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — A swifter and more difficult struggle faced the Administration today as it turned from the Senate to the House to pass the neutrality bill.

The House Rules Committee met to prepare a rule in the decisive struggle that will be decided one way or the other in hours, compared with days in the protracted Senate debate.

Difficulties now face the Administration which did not appear in the Senate fight. At the same time, there are other factors working on its side.

Chief obstacle is the fact that last June the House decisively passed the Vorys Amendment for a limited arms embargo, by a vote of 214 to 173. The House will have to reverse itself now to accept the Administration bill including repeal of the arms embargo. Congressmen have a disinclination to reversing themselves or admitting their own fallibility.

Senate Was Prepared

In the Senate, the reversal was not so obvious, for the Foreign Affairs Committee took upon itself the responsibility of bottling up the neutrality bill last session and the Chamber thus avoided a record vote.

The Administration now faces the delicate task of switching enough votes to carry embargo repeal in November, which the House rejected in June. Administration leaders are confident they have the votes to do this, but independent check shows the margin may be slim and may be not more than 15 or 20 votes.

To use this slender majority to the utmost, the rigid machinery of the complicated House rules will be called into play. The first part of this delicate process began today, in the hands of the Rules Committee which has been a thorn to the Administration for years on New Deal legislation; but in this instance, it seems safely lined up with the White House. Its assistance is absolutely essential to the success of New Deal strategy.

The Rules Committee has arbitrary power to decide the length of debate, and the form and circumstance under which an issue is presented to the 435 members of the over-size House. The Administration asks the Committee to bring out a special rule to send the bill to conference.

At this point, isolationists are expected to offer a resolution to instruct House conferees not to yield to the Senate on the question of embargo repeal. Here is where the decisive debate and the critical vote will come. The motion prob-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

Speedy Removal of Old Hulks in Harbor Demanded

Various Greater Boston groups join in calling for immediate action on dilapidated craft.

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shall the dilapidated hulks of what were once proud vessels, but which now clutter up the shores of Boston harbor, be allowed to remain a nuisance—if not an actual menace—to the community?

Public spirited citizens, civic groups and port boosters join in a chorus of nays and point to the Meridian Street Bridge, between East Boston and Chelsea, as an outstanding example of "neglect by public officials" in allowing three old hulks to remain tied up there until they became waterlogged and a "fire hazard, public safety menace, and general nuisance."

These hulks are only a small part of the cleaning up problem that faces Boston's harbor, on the shores of which rest the hulls, frames or ribs of 62 craft, according to a survey recently made by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. But the hulks at the Meridian Street Bridge are considered the most serious phase of the problem because of two fatalities this summer among East Boston boys who use the vicinity of the bridge as a swimming hole.

Were Three Big Ships

This particular group of hulks—the five-sticker Jennie Flood Kreger, and the four-masters Augusta W. Snow, and Horace A. Stone—were tied up at a small pier adjacent to the Meridian Street Bridge between 1926 and 1929, when demand for such tonnage dried up. At that time the three vessels were still seaworthy. They remained there for some years as "laid-up" tonnage, awaiting a demand for sailing vessels or a charter for another of the countless number of coastwise voyages they have made.

The call never came. The vessels deteriorated and finally listed over till the tall masts extended over the road that crosses the bridge. The State removed the masts as a public menace. Today little is left. Most of the superstructure, decks and much of the hulls have been chopped away and used for fuel.

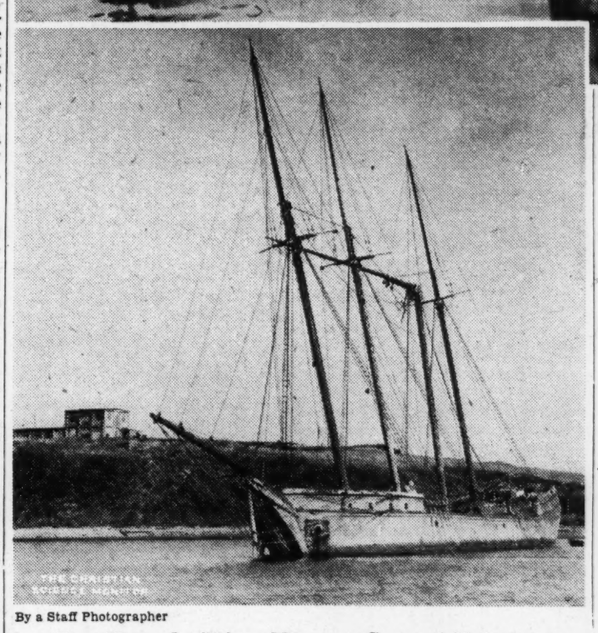
"These hulks constitute a public menace," said James E. Maguire of East Boston, publisher of the East Boston Free Press, and one of the most active agitators against the continued presence of the hulks, in an interview.

Someone Was Lax

"Someone was lax in allowing them to be left there—whether it be City, State or Nation," he said. "Action is needed and someone should see that the proper steps are taken to rid East Boston's shoreline of these and other derelicts. Governor Ely was of inestimable aid in helping to have old hulks cleaned up. We need similar sympathy now such as he so generously extended."

The East Boston Board of Trade, of which Louis DiVito is President, is "unalterably opposed to the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)



By a Staff Photographer

Fire Hazard; Safety Menace; General Nuisance

Upper—Three hulks that were once proud cargo carriers, partly submerged at the Meridan Street Bridge between East Boston and Chelsea. Citizens, civic groups and port boosters join in demanding their removal. Lower—The wreck of an old four-master ashore on Spectacle Island in Boston Harbor, listed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works as one of the hulks to be removed.

Forced Migrations Lead Refugees to Paris Haven

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Paris has always been a cosmopolitan city, hospitable to foreign students and pleasure-seeking travelers, attractive to a fairly large colony of foreign residents. The students, the tourists, many of the residents of non-French nationality have disappeared since the outbreak of the war. But Paris still remains filled with the human splinters of much of the ruthless smashing that has been going on during the last years. It possesses perhaps the most polyglot assembly of refugees, some of them formerly men of distinction in their own countries, of any capital in the history of the world.

The oldest and one of the largest foreign colonies in Paris consists of Russians, fugitives from bolshevism. They possess a number of churches, a daily and a weekly newspaper, several magazines, a multitude of fraternal and mutual aid associations. In political background they range from aristocrats and officials of Czarist Russia to Socialists, Anarchists and dissident Communists who found in France a refuge from the Soviets.

Refugees in Paris

At one time, immediately after General Francisco Franco's victory, there were almost half a million Spaniards in France, housed mostly in various refugee camps. The war seems to have speeded up the trend among rank-and-file Spanish refugees to return to their homes and take a chance on amnesty and oblivion. But many of the leaders are remaining here. Germans represent another foreign refugee colony. The majority of them are Jews and those who take an interest in politics are mostly former Social-Democrats and Leftists. But the fugitives from Reichsführer Hitler include a few dissident Conservatives, two of the most distinguished of these being the former leader of the Austrian Heimwehr, Prince Starhemberg, and the former President of the Danzig Senate, Dr. Hermann Rauschning, author of an extremely interesting book on Nazi philosophy and psychology.

There are a few Italians here: Premier Mussolini has uprooted and driven out proportionately much fewer of his subjects than have Joseph Stalin and Herr Hitler. And there are victims of the perennial political and racial feuds of the Balkans. One could easily find the actors for an extremely full pageant of recent history among the foreigners who have sought refuge in France from political and racial and class persecution, from the turmoil of civil war. Only recently there has been an accession of distinguished foreigners, temporarily without a country, from Poland. A Polish Govern-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

This Changing World

War Business—Lend-Spend Plan Put on Shelf While Business Goes On Its Own—Impetus From European Orders

By H. B. Elliston

War in Europe ruined a noble experiment in America—whether private business could lead the country back to recovery without the help of another huge lend-spend scheme. The Administration tried to put the scheme through Congress. And, when the legislators had rejected it, they called their decision a "gamble," and put the new scheme on ice ready for submission again when events had proved Congress wrong. In the normal course the project would have come up in January.

You will recall the circumstances under which this monster lend-spend scheme was born. Out of the hearings of the antimonopoly committee in Washington suddenly rose a lot of dire forebodings. We were told that a perpetual slump faced America. The prognostication was tacked on to the known facts that the natural resources of America are now pretty well developed and that the growth of population is declining.

Such a dark prospect was opened up, of course, for a purpose. It was not intended to make the American flesh creep in idle shivers. Americans are an activistic people—always ready to "do something," as the President once phrased it, in settling their problems. Accordingly a plan of action in the shape of the new lend-spend plan accompanied the blueprint of disaster.

* * *

This program was different from its predecessors in that it wasn't intended to have any damaging effects upon the budget. There was no deficit in it. On the contrary, the plan was intended to end all deficits! How can you spend borrowed money without leaving a red imprint upon the budget? The New Dealers had a facile explanation of the miracle: just by changing the Government's budget system. They proposed that no longer need public improvements be rated as expenditures. They were to be shown as assets—on the theory that they would increase the taxpaying capacity of the community. Toll roads were the examples most commonly cited.

The theory was so plausible that no exception could be taken to it as a theory. Indeed, in certain circumstances the theory can become good practice. I have seen a capital budget working well in Sweden, for example. But America isn't operating under a Swedish system, in either its political or fiscal set-up. And you couldn't rub out all the red ink accumulated under American budgets of the last decade just by going Swedish.

My arguments to this effect are now put in much better form by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, writing in the current Atlantic. Professor Slichter is widely known here and abroad as a liberal economist, and has advised New Deal agencies from time to time. He shows the insuperable difficulty of deciding whether in the existing situation a public improvement would increase the taxpaying capacity of the community or decrease it. He writes:

> Since there is no SEC to regulate the politicians, and since the public watches expenditures from borrowed funds less carefully than expenditures from taxes, the temptation would be great for pork-hungry Congressmen to put into the category of "investments" all the useless "improvements" that would not bear strict scrutiny. In the course of a generation a perpetual deficit would present us with a stiff tax bill for interest, maintenance expenses, and depreciation on a large collection of public "white elephants."

Six months ago one who is by no means a rigid annual budget balancer, as I'm not, had to submit to tagging as a reactionary for saying much the same thing.

* * *

Congress, too, turned "reactionary." They decided not only that the experiment was dangerous; they felt that the assumptions upon which it was founded were unproved. It was obvious that the settled countries in Europe had managed to prosper in the face of a decline in population growth farther advanced than America's. France, indeed, has had her ups as well as downs since it became stationary in population. Consequently Congress decided to give private enterprise another chance to show that the time had not arrived to subordinate it permanently to Government enterprise.

It was testimony to the fact that the times were out of joint that their declaration of faith in private enterprise was called a "gamble." The war has now invalidated the "gamble." Business may have moved up on its own momentum, but the impetus came from the prospect of war demands. Apparently this spur will keep the lend-spend program on ice. At any rate, at the President's last press conference I heard Mr. Roosevelt say that there was no intention of reviving it. I'd rather have a lend-spend program than a war booster, personally; but the demonstration will come sooner or later that there's still enough life left in private enterprise to enable it to dispense with either as an underpinning. Such is my faith in the frontiers of progress which still await the American enterpriser.

City in Norway Reports Flint As Having Left

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30 (AP)—Reports from Norway today said the United States freighter City of Flint, released from a Soviet port to its German captors, had departed from Tromsö, Norway, late this afternoon.

These reports were the first clue to the whereabouts of the American vessel which was taken to Murmansk, Russia, by a German prize crew following its caputure while carrying a miscellaneous cargo to England.

The City of Flint was said to have sailed at 4 p. m. (10 a. m. E. S. T.) from Tromsö, the northern Norwegian port where the captured ship halted briefly on its northward journey to Russia more than a week ago.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—While the British and German admiralties waged an engrossing battle of strategy over the vanished ship City of Flint today, with high stakes of naval prestige involved, the United States prepared to hold Russia to account for accepting what is believed here to be a trumped-up pretext for "repairing" the vessel in a neutral port and releasing it to the prize crew.

Following are the latest developments in this complicated saga of the high seas:

1. The ship itself moved like a pawn, its whereabouts unknown, between the opposing strategies of the oversea British and the undersea German Naval powers. According to one report from Berlin, the vessel has a submarine escort to protect it. London, meanwhile, was saying little but is understood to be seriously considering letting the vessel through the blockade lest there be injury to the American crew from an effort forcibly to halt the City of Flint.

No German Islands

2. The plans of the German Admiralty were the subject of absorbed speculation on all sides. There are no German island possessions for which the prize crew could head, according to the geographer of the State Department.

Thus the alternative would be to await a more favorable moment to run the British blockade, and for the time being plunge like some ghostly flying Dutchman into the vastness of the Northern Seas. The other would be to attempt at once to run the blockade to a German port on the theory that the British won't shell an American vessel with its crew aboard, or won't give the German crew a chance to scuttle the ship and blame an attacking warship, or that the ship could slip safely through the warships and minefields as countless blockade runners have done before in this and other wars.

3. The State Department issued a formal statement over the week end outlining the available facts on the City of Flint incident, and implying in the broad-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Vilna Returns To Possession Of Lithuania

Troops find city looted by soldiers of Soviet, who take everything 'not nailed down.'

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VILNA, Lithuania—The Lithuanians have entered Vilna, their historical capital, which the Russian invaders of Poland have returned to the Lithuanians.

But it is a Vilna from which Russian troops, in their six weeks of occupation, have commandeered practically everything that is transportable.

Yet there was no mistaking the look of relief on the faces of all onlookers, even the Poles, as the Lithuanians marched in yesterday.

The first truckload of press correspondents arrived in Vilna at noon two hours before the Lithuanian Army. They found the city still full of Soviet troops who did not begin evacuation until evening. The population, after living in daily expectation of the Lithuanians for the last two weeks, evinced the greatest relief, and everyone turned out to witness in a pouring rain a four-hour procession comprising virtually all the Lithuanian armed forces. Even the Poles seemed glad of a change after six weeks of Russian occupation.

Trucks Loaded With Booty

From time to time Russian Army trucks with their final loads of booty crowded through the Lithuanian columns.

"The comrades took everything that wasn't nailed down" remarked one elderly Polish peasant woman, who added: "They said the Lithuanians would pay us for it." Every night after 8 o'clock curfew the Russians systematically emptied the shops and warehouses.

The only articles left for sale in Vilna clothing stores are neckties and handkerchiefs which the Russians ignored, while gathering up all the woolen shirts, underclothing, and shoes. They also dismantled all the factories, including the British-owned radio equipment in a factory whose Jewish manager was arrested and taken to Russia. The workers there and in three other factories attempted to resist the dismantling by locking themselves inside the plants. Many persons were evacuated and most of the children from the orphanages.

Sent to Unknown Places

Persons arrested and transported to unknown destinations include the director of the local Lithuanian school, some local Russians and the entire Vilna Executive of the Jewish Bund—a leftist organization. These latter were seized on the pretext that they were Trotskyites.

The arrests generally were strangely confined to Radical and Democratic elements, while the extreme Rightists were untouched.

Private Goods Untouched

The general public also suffered comparatively little terror, and no confiscation of private belongings was authorized. All, however, resented the spoliation of shops and plants.

Four days ago some schoolboys reportedly staged a demonstration, singing Polish songs.

Some Poles, operating in the vicinity three days ago in planes they stole from the Russians, appeared over the city and were fired on by Soviet batteries. It is also believed that the Poles have run off with several tanks.

A curious feature of the Soviet forces was the large number of women soldiers. These did not constitute separate battalions, but two or three rode in each truck with the men.

Refugees from Soviet and German Poland, who include many prominent persons, are anxiously wondering what the Lithuanians intend doing with them. Among the refugees who have approached me were three American citizens. For the present martial law continues and no one can leave the Vilna district.

Reds in Latvia

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 30 (AP)—The first trainload of Russian troops arrived yesterday at the frontier station of Zilupe, under the Russian-Latvian pact which gave Russia naval and military concessions.

War Summary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Military secrecy surrounding the whereabouts of the City of Flint was pierced with reports from Stockholm that the freighter had stopped briefly at the Norwegian port of Tromsö.

At sea sinking of four more vessels, three British and one neutral, brought total shipping losses of all nations to 102 vessels with a tonnage of more than 410,110.

On the West Front rains, flood and snows of the past few days have rendered action by the land forces practically impossible. The much-publicized forthcoming German offensive appears not sufficiently imminent to prevent the French demobilizing about 100,000 of the older reservists. Air activity continues, however, and British people, in London and elsewhere, have been considerably incommoded by signals for air raids which did not materialize, during business and school hours, necessitating a special inquiry into the circumstances.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7.

Poland Protests Annexation by Reich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Polish Government told the United States Government today it considered Germany's annexation of part of Poland an "illegal act" and therefore "null and void."

In a note to Secretary of State Cordell Hull through Polish Ambassador Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Government said Germany's establishment of two new Provinces called West Prussia and Posen and an enlargement of the existing provinces of German Silesia and East Prussia "constitutes a new violation by the Reich of the elementary principles of international law relating to the conduct of an enemy in occupied territory."

Mr. Hull said in reply that he had taken note of the Polish Government's declaration.

The Polish note read:

"The Ambassador of Poland presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and upon instructions of his Government has the honor to inform him that the Polish Government have learned that the German Reich decreed the annexation from Nov. 1, 1939, of part of the territory of the Polish Republic, creating two new Provinces called West Prussia and Posen and enlarging the existing Provinces of German Silesia and East Prussia.

"The Polish Government declare that this administrative organization constitutes a new violation by the Reich of the elementary principles of international law relating to the conduct of an enemy in occupied territory. Hence the Polish Government consider this illegal act as null and void."

Secretary Hull has refused to recognize the conquest of Poland. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Ambassador to Poland, is still accredited to the new Polish Government with provisional headquarters in Paris.

National Maritime Union Declared Communist Front

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—A former member of the Communist Party testified today that the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) was a direct outgrowth of several Soviet-sponsored organizations and that its leader, Joseph Curran, was intimate with Communist Party leaders.

Questioned before the Dies Committee about Mr. Curran's denials on Saturday that he was acquainted with several alleged Communists, William M. McCuistion, seaman of Frederick, Md., declared bluntly:

"Curran was lying. That was all."

Under expulsion from the N. M. U. for a total of 212 years, Mr. McCuistion testified that he formerly was a member or officer of three maritime organizations which originated in Soviet Russia. The N. M. U., he added, developed directly from those organizations and "the same guys are in the leadership of the N. M. U. today."

Mr. McCuistion named these men as friends or associates of Mr. Curran:

Thomas Ray, whom Mr. McCuistion described as a delegate to the Red International Congress of Labor Unions in Moscow.

Roy B. Hudson, "an honorary member of the Comintern" and "one of the top three in the American Communist Party."

Mr. McCuistion also described William L. Standard, lawyer who accompanied Mr. Curran to Washington Saturday, as "a Communist lawyer."

Mr. Ray, he declared, accompanies Mr. Curran on trips, writes his speeches and frequents his office. Once, when Mr. Curran threatened to fight the Communists in the union, Mr. McCuistion said, he heard Mr. Ray tell the N. M. U. leader:

"Well, Joe, you can do whatever you please, but you'll be a forgotten man on the waterfront in three months if you try that."

Mr. McCuistion also testified that Mr. Curran "knows of" Harry Jackson, a San Francisco native, who "has direct connections with the Comintern," and who "bragged to me that he and Tommy Ray recruited Bridges (Harry Bridges, C. I. O. West Coast maritime leader) into the Communist Party.

Mr. Bridges was branded a Communist by Mr. McCuistion as he described the part the Party played in a rally for seamen at Madison Square Garden in New York during a strike in December, 1936.

After Mr. McCuistion related that Communists financed the rally and arranged for Mr Bridges to come from the West Coast to become the "key speaker," Rhea Whitley, counsel for the Committee in its investigation of Un-Americanism, asked the witness how he knew Mr. Bridges was a Communist.

"I know it because leading members (of the Communist Party) said he was a Communist," Mr. McCuistion replied.

He added that since Party leaders could "guarantee" his appearance at the rally it demonstrated the Party's "control" over Mr. Bridges.

A decision is now pending in Labor Department proceedings on whether to deport Mr. Bridges as an undesirable alien.

Mr. McCuistion said that sponsors of the Madison Square Garden rally discussed where $5,000 to pay for the meeting could be obtained. He testifies that when the Communist Party was mentioned as a source, some objected but Joseph Curran, President of the C. I. O. Maritime Union, asked, "what's wrong with that?"

Mr. Curran told the Committee Saturday that he was not a Communist and that his union was not Communistic.

In a radio broadcast Oct. 28 Chairman Dies (D) of Texas declared "the time has come" for the people to determine whether his Committee Investigating Un-American Activities shall "be constantly handicapped, embarrassed and thwarted by Washington officialdom."

Mr. Dies said that he had "been deeply grieved by the President's characterization of the procedures of our Committee as 'sordid'" but that "I do know that the Federal Government has Communists in key positions and nothing will deter me from exposing them to the people."

Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New York, has rejected as "rather presumptuous" a suggestion by the American League for Peace and Democracy that he resign from the Dies Committee because of the Committee's publication of a "membership and mailing list" of the League.

League for Peace Declares War On Dies Committee

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Bridling under the accusation that it is "Communist-controlled," the American League for Peace and Democracy girded today for a counter-attack on the Dies Committee on Un-Americanism.

League leaders mapped a campaign of reprisal on two fronts—the radio and in the courts, and trained their sights on abolition of the Committee as "most urgent and immediate" of the objectives for 1939-40.

Culminating an emergency conference here last night, the League authorized its Executive Committee to consider civil and criminal libel suits against Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas.

The League Chairman, Dr. Harry F. Ward, who asserted last week he would "slap a libel suit" on Mr. Dies if he would waive congressional immunity, announced he had asked the Columbia Broadcasting Company for time in which to answer Mr. Dies' statements that Communists control the League.

Clear Identification

© International

An Incident of American Neutrality

A United States Coast Guard plane ready for take-off on coast patrol from the base at Binner Key, Fla., over the Florida south coast and adjacent waters. The flag is painted conspicuously on the underside of the wing so that any belligerent submarine commanders may see it.

Only Fliers Ever Month in Air Heroes of Welcome to Ground

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—Clyde Schlieper and Wes Carroll, the only men ever to live for a month in the sky were the toast of the town today.

The fliers returned to Mother Earth yesterday afternoon after 30 days and six hours aloft. Their record of 726 hours far eclipsed the former standard of 653 hours, 33 minutes, established by Fred and Al Key near Meridian, Miss., in 1935. They winged past that mark last Thursday.

The pair slept in beds last night for the first time in 55,500 miles. Naps in the plane were taken in two-hour stretches. The cabin gave them room enough to lie down, but not to roll over.

"You don't know how good it is to live like a human being again," grinned Mr. Carroll.

Mrs. Schlieper, whose cooking kept the men's morale high during the gruelling flight, was all smiles too. The wives of the two men were the first to greet them when they landed.

The landing itself was a pretty thing, the plane zipping down onto the water of marine stadium as though it had taken off but an hour before.

Most of the flight was over Rosamond dry lake, 60 miles north of Long Beach, but the last several hours were over the stadium as part of a civic air show.

Just to show they really didn't have to refuel over dry land, the fliers twice took aboard gasoline cans from a speeding motorboat.

The plane itself, an $1,800 50-horsepower Piper "Cub," appeared as sturdy as ever.

"We could have kept going for two weeks longer if we wanted to," said Mr. Schlieper.

"Naturally we hope to profit from endorsements and such, but our real purpose—to demonstrate the dependability of modern airplanes—has been fulfilled."

Brother Peruvian Airmen Over Sea On Longest Hop Between Americas

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—A seven-ton airplane carrying two Peruvian brothers on a 4,014-mile non-stop flight from New York to Lima, Peru, was believed to be over the Caribbean Sea today.

The fliers—Commander Humberto Gal'lino, head of the Peruvian Air Force, and Capt. Victor Gal'lino of the Peruvian Army—took off from Floyd Bennett Airport at 1:43 p. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday.

A plane reported to be theirs flew over Miami, Fla., at 10:58 last night and sped out to sea. It had been sighted a half hour earlier at West Palm Beach. Clouds made identification difficult.

Their plane, the one in which Alex Pampana, Rumanian aviator, cracked up twice last summer in preliminary tests for a transcontinental hop, had been held here 40 days by unfavorable weather.

Airport officials refused to let the heavily-loaded plane, carrying 1,150 gallons of gasoline and 50 gallons of oil, take off except in a favorable northeast wind. It blew yesterday.

The plane narrowly escaped disaster at the start. It lumbered heavily down the 4,250-foot runway, suddenly veered to the left as if to crash, then righted itself and took the air—missing an eight-foot fence at the end of the runway by inches.

Flying via Miami, Cuba, Panama, and along the west coast of South America, the brothers hoped to reach their goal in 26 hours. They took along 50 pounds of tinned foods.

They had no radio transmitter with which to communicate with the ground, but were able to receive weather information broadcast to them by Pan American Airways.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Demand for Union Shop Dropped in Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (AP)—Demand for a union shop has been withdrawn by the United Automobile Workers' Union in the Chrysler strike making 100,000 persons idle, it was reported by R. J. Thomas, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization's unit.

In a substitute proposal, the Union sought preferential treatment, he said. Other issues at stake were the Union's demands for wage adjustments and for outside arbitration of disputes arising from production rates.

Mr. Thomas said Oct. 29 that the Company had offered to take back 76 of the 104 employees discharged from the main Dodge plant here at the outset of the dispute. Richard T. Frankensteen, Union Regional Director, told a mass meeting of Dodge workers that K. T. Keller, Chrysler President, had said during last week's conferences that "the other 28 men never would go back into the Dodge plant."

"We told Mr. Keller," Mr. Frankensteen asserted, "that if the men weren't allowed to go back into the plant, no automobiles would come out of it."

Labeling Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—An industry committee recommended Oct. 26 a 35 cents an hour wage minimum for more than 30,000 workers in the knitted outerwear industry and proposed a "labeling device" to aid in strict enforcement.

Opposed by only one of the 17 members of the Committee, John Springthorpe of Mount Airy, N. C., the order applies to 23,000 factory workers and an estimated 7,000 to 10,000 home workers.

The proposal to adopt a labeling device was the first made by a committee under the Wages and Hous Law. Members of the committee said they believed the recommended wage could be more strictly enforced especially as to contractors employing home workers if such a proposal were approved.

Edison Report

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, asserted last night that Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, had failed to give an "accurate picture" in reporting on a recent strike here.

In a report to the House Naval Affairs Committee on a C. I. O. strike at the Bohn Aluminum Company, Mr. Edison said the Union had refused to permit a Navy representative to pass through a picket line and pick up Government-owned patterns.

Mr. Edison said the strike had interfered with Navy activities. The Bohn Company manufactures bearings for airplanes.

Order to Lorillard

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—The P. Lorillard Company was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board today to meet union representatives of its Middletown, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., workers on their own grounds if they ask for collective-bargaining negotiations.

Declaring the company's insistence that Union officials go to New York for negotiations with Lorillard executives was made "with a deliberate intent of avoiding collective bargaining," the Board issued a cease and desist order finding the tobacco firm guilty of unfair labor practices in the two plants.

Unionist Fined

MONTEZUMA, Ia., Oct. 30 (AP)—William Sentner, St. Louis, Mo., union official, was fined $2,500 by District Judge W. S. Cooper on Oct. 28 on a charge of advocating criminal syndicalism in connection with last year's strike at the Newton, Iowa, plant of the Maytag Washing Machine Company.

Mr. Sentner, International Vice-President of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, was convicted here Oct. 6 by a Poweshiek County jury. His membership in the Communist Party was referred to in the testimony.

Plan for NLRB

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States recommended to Congress Oct. 28 that a court name the examiners who conduct hearings for the National Labor Relations Board, and that trial attorneys charged with prosecution of cases before the Board would be selected by the Justice department.

Bolivian Cadets Yield After Attempted Revolt

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The newspaper El Diario announced Oct. 28 the surrender of cadets who had revolted and barricaded themselves in the Bolivian Military School.

The cadets were said to have listened to the pleas of a committee of mothers and a delegation of army officials that they give up their futile attempt against the Government of Gen. Carlos Quintanilla.

Livestock Gains on Cotton in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Milton P. Jarnagin, head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Georgia, speaking to the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Association stated that livestock raising in Georgia had progressed to a point where its value exceeded that of cotton.

On the basis of dollar worth, for each cotton dollar value produced, $1.61 value of livestock was produced. Thus, all cotton and cottonseed produced on Georgia farms in 1938 was valued at $45,337,000, whereas livestock and livestock products produced from Georgia farms in the same period was $73,078,000. Since much of the livestock thus produced was retained for use on the farms, and not sold, the chief cash crop of Georgia still remains cotton, but the significance of the figure lies in the potential asset which this livestock bears to the living economy of the farm people.

Of further greatest significance in the matter is the fact that the comparison is made between livestock and all cotton products. For two decades, economists have watched seed products of cotton rise from nothing, first to one third the value of the lint and then past the half point of its value. Students of the trend believe the time is close when seed products (oil, hull feed, etc.) and their chemical derivatives, may surpass lint in money value, particularly with present progress being made in chemical research.

The facts are that lint is losing out steadily as a money producer and an economic backlog, because of changing industrial demands and diversification to meet these demands and with the going is also departing the slavish "cropper" dependency upon a product whose price has no particular basic relation to either needs or conditions within the State's boundary but is largely rested upon a world economy.

Livestock supports families, whether sold or kept. Lint cotton frequently has starved them.

Money in Pockets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi farmers have proof, some of it jingling in their pocketbooks, or dancing in black numbers on their ledgers, that it pays to follow the advice of the farm experts and do things the modern way. For example, the Mississippi Extension Bulletin for 1938 figures that by terracing and contouring, and applying other improved methods of working their fields, they added some $2,000,000 to the value of their land in 1938.

Dairy income increased from $7,024,000 in 1932 to $12,110,000 in 1937. Income from marketing hogs jumped from $1,474,000 in 1932 to $6,207,000 in 1937. The cash income from sale of cattle rose from $2,983,000 in 1932, $8,201,000 in 1937. Sale of poultry products increased $1,349,000 between 1932 and 1937.

All Yields Larger

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that yields of all crops in this State last year were larger than the last ten-year average, with a few minor exceptions.

Officials and farm leaders say all this is due directly to an organized improvement program under the joint auspices of the State Extension Department, the state AAA office, and county governments.

Some 16,000 farmers, by growing uniformly superior cotton with seed recommended by the State Extension Service, added $1,580,227 to their cash income from this crop. They produced about 59 pounds more lint cotton per acre, and received $4.35 more per bale than the average.

Improved methods of growing and marketing truck and fruit crops were worth $13,360,000 to farmers of the State.

The land process has involved shifting of over 1,000,000 acres of land annually for six years from production of soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops. Acreage seeded to winter legumes has been extended; production of hay has more than doubled; over 200,000 acres of permanent pasture has been improved, and 500,000 acres added, and corn production increased 16,000,000 bushels, the Extension Service reports.

234,000 Farms Affected

The improvement program has touched over 1,000,000 rural people, and some 234,000 farms.

Efforts to protect and rebuild the soil were given impetus by the revelation that two-thirds of the land in the State is seriously eroded, that 12 per cent of all land destroyed by erosion in the United States is in Mississippi.

Recognizing terracing as the first essential to soil conservation in hill counties, county agents and specialists assisted some 8,000 farmers to terrace a total of 282,437 acres. The value of this improvement, appraised conservatively at $2 per acre, totaled $568,615. Assistance was also given to 3,343 farmers in contouring 108,898 acres of crop and pasture land to conserve soil and moisture, an improvement figured to be worth $1.25 per acre, or $136,127.

Thousands were also helped in gully control, drainage problems, land clearing, selection of farm machinery, and in constructing, remodeling, and repairing buildings.

Five-Year Program For Alabama Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Decatur, Ala.

A five-year plan which the dictators wouldn't recognize has been adopted by the farmers of Morgan County, Alabama, lead by County Agent B. G. Hall. The plan, which is centered around a balanced farm program for the 40-acre and 80-acre farm, is designed to raise the income of every individual family in the country, on the farm, in town, and in the city.

Highlights of the plan for the small farmer during the first year of the plan include: a brood sow for every family, 50 hens, a heifer calf, planting 10 acres of vetch or clover followed with corn, a garden for the family and for truck sale, eight acres hay, 10 acres cotton, 17 acres corn, and a canning program for the family which will include vegetables, relishes, fruits, and meats.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Farmers in Arkansas are writing their own social security ticket with the development of the livestock industry.

Evidence that this State is becoming more aware of livestock as a farm revenue producer was found at Arkansas' second annual livestock show, which ended Oct. 22 after drawing visitors in greater numbers than previous State Fairs.

In the past 10 years, Arkansas cotton income dropped 48 per cent—from $142,000,000 to less than $72,000,000 (not counting cotton subsidy payments)—while livestock income shot up 24 per cent, from about $50,000,000 to almost $62,000,000.

Five years ago there were no marketing facilities for livestock in Arkansas. Today there are three markets, operating daily at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Fort Smith, and more than 30 markets in small towns, operating one day a week.

Farmers are buying purebred stock in increasing amounts. In the last two years, this infiltration increased to over 1,000 head annually, this in addition to the production of many purebred animals sold by breeders in the State.

With the stock industry have come small packing plants, cheese factories, and creameries.

Livestock census figures tell the story of progress over the past 10 years. On Jan. 1, 1930, the State had 840,000 beef and dairy cattle. On Jan. 1, this year, the amount was 1,118,000.

In 1930, there were 784,000 hogs on Arkansas farms. This year there are 1,238,000 hogs.

Sheep flocks nibbled forward slightly over the same period from 61,000 to 77,000 head.

Housing Projects Get $30,449,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority on Oct. 28 earmarked $30,449,000 in Government loans for slum clearance and low rent housing projects in 16 states.

Nathan Straus, Administrator, said the $30,449,000 consisted of recaptured funds, earmarked previously for projects now inactive.

Among the earmarkings were: Pawtucket, R. I., $1,000,000; Providence, R. I., $2,500,000; Montgomery, Ala., $1,000,000; Key West, Fla., $720,000; Brunswick, Ga., $961,000; Decatur, Ga., $500,000; Mareitta, Ga., $750,000; Alexandria, Va., $900,000; Newport News, Va., $1,125,000; Phenix City, Ala., $696,000; West Palm Beach, Fla., $380,000; Charlotte, N. C., $309,000.

Mr. Straus said the USHA loan in each instance would cover 90 per cent of the project development cost.

Additional Job Is Given Power Commission Head

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Roger B. McWhorter, civil engineer of Riverton, Ala., to be a member of the International Joint Commission which supervises the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Mr. McWhorter is chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission. He will remain in this post and perform his additional duties without pay.

Solid Basis for Relief Is Declared Vital Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—Holding that ten years of unemployment relief have left the country without adequate standards of aid to the jobless—a fact overlooked by many in their concern over problems in Europe—the American Public Welfare Association is urging a national study, first of its kind, to show the public how things really stand.

Such a study, the Association believes, would lead to a more intelligent handling of the problem; and good administration would, in turn, mean adequate meals and sufficient shelter for families whose members have no jobs. The object of the study would be to determine what relief is, how it is administered, and what the present type of relief is doing to recipients and the community. When these facts are known, a better co-ordinated Federal, State and local program can be worked out, believes Fred K. Hoehler, executive director of the Association.

Some leading social workers contend that relief standards have slipped down with the continuance of unemployment. Dean Edith Abbott of the University of Chicago, so stated in a recent address here.

"The tenth summer is over," she said, "and we are still here, after ten years, with relief never more inadequate than it is at the present time."

Average home relief in Chicago for example, is now $23.54 per month "per case," she said, "and Chicago is very, very far from being the most needy city."

Mr. Hoehler confirmed Dean Abbott's findings. A few cities, he said, stand out because their relief standards are fair. Among them he placed New York City, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. But in great numbers of others, he said, people without jobs are not getting enough to keep them fit, and this, of course, includes children of the jobless.

What is needed, say the welfare people, is a better co-ordinated Federal-State-local program, with sound local budgetary procedure. Or, as Mr. Hoehler puts it, a workable program calls for county administration, State financing, and Federal aid in certain cases where local and State governments cannot meet the demands upon them.

Some experts in this field, like Dean Abbott, stress even more the need for Government aid.

Will the upturn in business take care of the situation? Mr. Hoehler, like many others in his field, cautions against expecting too sudden "relief from relief." There is a rather large back-log of unemployed not yet on relief who usually get the first jobs, he explained. Business improvement will certainly help, he said, but not so quickly as many people wish.

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Behind the Headlines

It is hard to distinguish between an offensive and defensive plane these days.

The type of intelligence which guides the plane will determine its real character.

By a Staff Photographer

"It is difficult to convert a civilian transport plane into a bomber."

When is an airplane a defensive weapon, and when an ofensive one? The question has been widely discussed in recent weeks, and the discussion leaps to the thought of any one who walks through the Nation's great airplane factories, as I did, on the eve of the lifting of the arms embargo.

It is not easy to gain access to these factories.

They are guarded with the utmost care. Each of them has its own police force of perhaps half a hundred men, in some cases under the command of a police official who has made a name for himself as head of a city force.

Their vigilance is supplemented by that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by the Army and Navy Intelligence Services. These factories know all about you before you are permitted to pass through their gates. They are not taking any chances as regards sabotage and espionage.

There's a Difference

Here on an assembly floor several acres in extent are taking form the big transport ships which are in common use on the Nation's principal airlines, and bombers of corresponding size and pattern.

The bombers and the passenger airliners stem from a common basic design. But as they pass along this floor, they come to a parting of the ways. The civilian ships go one way, out one door, and the bombers follow another route, out onto a different runway. Watching them, I see worked out before my eyes the answer to the question, "can a civilian transport plane be easily converted into a bomber?" This question was often asked at the Geneva Disarmament Conference several years ago, when possible regulation of the international trade in airplanes was being considered.

The answer to the question is "no." Although the civilian transport and its warlike sister have a common origin, they early take on fundamental differences. Radical departures in design are necessary. The bottom of a civilian plane is a mass of wires, tubes, and mechanisms. This is not permissible on a bomber, for the bottom of a bomber must be capable of being opened up to discharge its armament. If the plane on the assembly line is to be a bomber, all the material that would ordinarily find a place in its bottom must be rerouted along its sides. The skeleton of the ship must be strengthened in places to support the heavy weight of the armament.

The only way that a civilian transport plane could be used as a bomber would be to toss small bombs out of the windows, or to release such bombs as it would carry by a primitive and unsatisfactory method. This is not considered adequate in modern warfare.

Where Bombers Are Made

In two of the three plants that I visited, big bombers for the United States, Canadian, British and French Armies are rolling out into the peaceful California sunshine at the rate of one or two a day. They cost from $75,000 to $125,000 each.

The third factory is not making any bombers. It is turning out training and combat ships at a rate of about five a day, complete and even decorated with the military insignia of the armies—or navies—for which they are destined.

These are not big bombing planes like the ones from other factories. They are smaller, lighter ships. Most of them are two-place cockpits, for training fliers. But even the training ships are, or can be, armed.

Weapons of War

Are these smaller, lighter, faster planes defensive armament, and are the big bombers offensive?

The distinction is not easy to make as you stand among them. They are all weapons of war. The bombers are designed to fly to an enemy objective and drop their missiles. They may do it to prevent or forestall an attack by the enemy, and in that sense they are acting defensively. The smaller, lighter ships are in some ways better suited to attack than the big bombers.

It is not the thing itself, but the thought behind it and the use of it, that determines whether it is defensive or offensive. A Nation that is on the defensive might engage in offensive action, and vice versa. It is not the type of plane, but the intelligence which guides it, which will determine its defensive or offensive character.

Rex Miller

Recent Arrivals From Europe

Acme

Children Bring Back Some Style Hints

Freddie Baum of Glendale, Calif., arrives at New York after a year's stay in Sweden. Judging from his nautical playtoy, he apparently spent considerable time along the seacoast.

The girl in the winter garb is Ann Christine Erickson of Chicago, who is returning from Norway. Both of the youthful travelers were passengers on the steamship Drottningholm.

Great Peaks of Cascades Proposed for U. S. Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The possible "Cascade National Park" has become a subject for debate even before its formal proposal as a Park. Not even interest in trade and industry as affected by the war has crowded out "vigorous opposition" to the idea as recorded at meetings of commercial groups in the State during the past two months.

The "Park" would extend along the Cascade Range from the Columbia River to the Canadian border and would include the entire crest plateau from which arise such magnificent peaks as Mt. Adams, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Rainier, Glacier Peak and Mt. Baker.

Agitation for the Park has already led to the appointment of a Committee by the Washington State Planning Council to make a study of the Cascade area, headed by Dr. Robert E. McConnell, President of the Central Washington College of Education and made up of representatives from both the United States Forest Service and the National Parks Service.

In announcing the formation of such a Committee Ben Kizer of Spokane, Chairman of the Planning Council, expressed keen satisfaction at the co-operation of the Parks and Forests Services, and explained that it was a matter of planning this area in terms of land use. Recreational, forests, grazing, minerals, and watershed uses will be studied.

The idea of a Cascade Park had its quiet beginnings during the last year in discussions at meetings of the Washington Conservation League. There was no proposal made and no news "releases" but the very fact that such a Park was conceived was enough to start opposition. "Vigorous protests" against the Olympic National Park were hardly cold when rumors of a new Park were heard. While Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes has made no public statement on the Park, he is known to favor National recreational areas, and there are rumors that he is not unfriendly to a Park in the Cascades.

Opposition to the "Cascade Park" is chiefly general opposition to another National Park and the "locking up" of more of the State from public use. While the area in question is now within precincts of various National Forests, it is not debarred from commercial exploitation as it would be under National Park status. Opposition to Kings Canyon Park in California is cited by the opposition as an example of State opposition to relinquishing more land.

The land included in "Cascade Park" would be restricted to higher areas above the zone of commercial forests so that lumber interests would not be in conflict as in the case of the Olympic National Park. The conflict comes on the score of minerals. Although the mineral wealth is potential, rather than known, there is opposition to taking it out of development.

On the subject of mining Margaret Thompson, Chairman of the Northwest Conservation League has this to say—"It is to be hoped that the Park Service will not prohibit prospecting and mining. If prospecting and mining are to be carried on in this region, it is desirable in the interest of the public good that it be done under the supervision of landscape architects. To convert this region into a shambles, as has been done in the Appalachian Mountains to satisfy a mining boom, certainly would not be a public benefit. Few individual mines have an active life of more than a decade or two. To spoil scenic values which are permanent in order to develop mining values which are temporary is not a public good."

Watershed values of a National Park in the Cascades are strongly emphasized by the Conservation League. Water, League spokesmen point out, is the pivotal resource upon which irrigation, and power to develop other resources, depend.

'No' of Governor Ends State Coach Issue in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 30 (CP)—Maj. Gen. D. K. Bernard, Bermuda's Governor, doesn't want a state coach and is perfectly willing to move about the island in the usual carriages provided for Governors, the House of Assembly learned Oct. 27.

The matter arose when the House considered a resolution to spend £776 on four horses, two coachmen's wages and "incidentals thereto." The horses already have been brought from Canada and the coachmen from England.

The state coach idea originated at a "secret" session of the House following the departure of the former Governor, Sir Reginald Hildyard, who asked to be retired because of the "difficulties of transportation" in Bermuda. The Governor and the Assembly had disagreed on whether he was to have an automobile—banned in the Colony.

Tennis Star Helen Wills On Honeymoon in Desert

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—A boat ride on Lake Mead and a visit to the Grand Canyon comprise the honeymoon plans of Helen Wills Moody, the tennis star, and Aiden Roark, her polo-playing husband.

They were married here Saturday after a trip from Hollywood, where Roark is a film writer.

The bride formerly was world's champion woman tennis player. Roark was a mainstay of the British polo team in the series with the U. S. four last June.

U. S. Consular Court Sway Kept in Manchukuo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—Although most of the outside world appears to think that foreign extraterritoriality has been wiped out since Japan set up the "puppet state" of Manchukuo, the fact is that in a quiet way the United States Consulate-General here has continued to conduct a Consular Court for cases involving Americans, and the same situation in principle holds true for a dozen other extraterritorial nations.

Only Japan, by virtue of a treaty with Manchukuo signed on Nov. 5, 1937, has given up extraterritoriality. And Japan has Manchukuo in its pocket so there is nothing for any Japanese to fear in that respect.

In China, there are still 14 "extraterritorial Powers," this list including Japan. The other 13 are America, Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Hoped-for diplomatic recognition of Manchukuo has been slow in coming, aside from such small nations as Salvador, and the attitude of the United States is officially that of most other countries today—that Manchukuo, or Manchuria, represents an obviously abnormal situation requiring some special technique in diplomatic and consular administration, but essentially that this vast area must still be regarded as a part of China.

Nationals Tried in Own Courts

The position of the United States, of Great Britain, and of other extraterritorial countries therefore is that when their nationals get into trouble in Manchuria they should be subject to jurisdiction of their own courts precisely as though they were—for example—in Shanghai.

But the Japanese have made it so difficult for others to survive in Manchuria that foreign individuals and firms have departed in large numbers, while the remaining representatives probably have been rather careful to avoid trouble of any sort under conditions so unfavorable.

In China, Americans are subject to jurisdiction of the Consular Courts—minor courts whose functions, as defined by Congress, are to try cases of civil nature involving not more than $500, or of criminal nature involving such minor punishments as imprisonment of not over 60 days—and of the United States Court for China, which is normally at Shanghai but which makes trips to such points as it may deem necessary whenever there are cases to be tried there. Trips to Tientsin, for example, are relatively frequent.

The present judge, Milton J. Helmick of New Mexico, assumed charge of the United States Court for China in June of 1934 and it so happens that, during his tenure of office, it has not been necessary to come to Harbin or any other city in Manchuria, although it has dealt with some Manchurian matters by mail and at least one such trip was contemplated, only to be cancelled when the case was settled without trial. The Consular Court here has been functioning when necessary.

No Waiver of Jurisdiction

"There has been no waiver of jurisdiction," one prominent American official said, "and from this there has been positive exercise of jurisdiction in scattering instances."

It may be apropos to include mention of the fact that one British judge at Shanghai once remarked that he scanned the papers each day in fervent hope that no Briton at Mukden or Harbin had been put in jail for some offense which would require him to travel north! Whatever the private wish of such extraterritorial jurists, however, there seems no reason to believe that they would shirk the task if it were squarely presented by a concrete instance.

Glancing over the record of American affairs, probably typical in this connection, it may be noted that in 1935 the United States Consular Court at Harbin tried a case brought by a Russian against an American bank, and on Sept. 25, 1935, the United States Court for China at Shanghai filed an opinion upholding the Harbin Consular Court in its finding for the bank.

A Case for Probate

The estate of an American woman resident of Harbin was presented for probate in the United States Court for China at Shanghai on Oct. 29, 1936. There was some communication with Harbin by mail but it was found possible to administer the estate fully from Shanghai, and as there were no contests, the matter was closed on Dec. 29, 1937.

An American life insurance company was sued by a Russian in Harbin, the complaint being filed on Nov. 19, 1936, with the United States Court for China in Shanghai. It appeared that this case certainly would necessitate a trip by the full court to Harbin and preparations to that end were quietly made with the idea that if no great noise were stirred up there would probably be no objection from any quarter. After various motions and demurrers had been heard in Shanghai, the case was finally settled and dismissed on a stipulation May 20, 1937, so it never had to come to trial.

Criminal Case Tried

The most recently reported American case was a criminal charge against an American charged with assault, and tried here in the Consular Court Dec. 1, 1938, the defendant being dismissed. The Consular Court has also handled several recent administrations of estate without challenge from any quarter.

It does not appear that Manchukuo as an independent nation ever challenged extraterritoriality in a broad way. In fact, its first proclamation on March 1, 1932, said that its foreign policy would be "to seek and further promote cordial relations with foreign Powers by winning their confidence and respect, and to observe strictly international conventions."

The Japanese had a good deal to say about the undesirability of extraterritoriality but this would not go on the record as abrogation. In their own case only, the Japanese first recognized Manchukuo Sept. 15, 1932, and then on Nov. 5, 1937, signed a treaty completely abolishing Japan's extraterritoriality. The whole situation is admittedly precarious but in this, as in other matters, the general attitude is to walk softly until the whole world situation—and especially Japan's military adventure in China—comes to a more definite position.

Wings Over Treasure Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Treasure Island, Calif.

It is expected that in the near future great transcontinental airplanes will come roaring over San Francisco from the East Coast to land here at the Island Airport only a few minutes distance from any spot in the Bay area.

It is difficult to imagine such an event as one stands in the center of Treasure Island with its many Golden Gate Exposition buildings packed together, or as one strolls over arched bridges and across the lagoon that runs through the center of this 400-acre man-made island.

But as soon as the Exposition is officially ended, workers will raze the buildings, destroy the beautifully landscaped courts, fill in its pools that have brought enjoyment to millions. Only three buildings will be left standing. these are the two big cement airplane hangars at the south end of the Island and the semicircular Administration building next to them.

★ ★ ★

Hangar Leased

Pan American Airways has leased and is using one of these as its trans-Pacific base. The other hangar, which has been the Palace of Fine Arts during the Exposition—housing $40,000,000 in art treasures—will be empty until some air company leases it. Then other hangars will be built for other lines and San Francisco will have an ocean-land central air terminal such as the one just completed at New York City.

Only thing to prevent Treasure Island from being transformed immediately into the San Francisco Bay area airport (in case the Exposition does not continue another year) appears to be the raising of necessary money to prepare it in the manner stipulated by the Civil Aeronautics Authority as necessary for the safety of all involved.

No one knows what the CAA will consider as necessary for no air line has made a request to use the Island itself for landing purposes.

However, there are those in the Bay area who claim to have studied the problem thoroughly. First is the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, which accepts credit for the Island Airport idea. The Junior Chamber Committee that studied the problem expressed the belief that money can be raised without much difficulty to transform the Island into an airport.

★ ★ ★

Two Airports Needed

Another who has studied the Island situation is Public Utilities Manager for San Francisco, E. G. Cahill. Mr. Cahill has declared that the regular field south of San Francisco is adequate. Not long ago he supported a large bond issue for enlargement of that field. He has held that the Island airport should be used only when traffic demands it.

Now the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce itself has come out strongly urging Congress to appropriate money to develop the Island Airport and Mr. Cahill has announced that the Public Utilities Commission of the City favors such action.

Observers say the Commission can justify its position on the basis that the City needs two airports: The Island Airport where only large coastwise and transcontinental planes would land, the other field for private, noncommercial ships, and training planes.

Thus it appears now that when Treasure Island's term as a Fairgrounds has ended, its new career as an active part of the City will begin.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Junior Chamber Urges Canada To Use Merit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 30—A complete merit system for local, Provincial, and Federal offices was recommended here today by the Canadian National Junior Chamber of Commerce, in a report just drawn up following the recent convention of the organization in Calgary, it was disclosed by Arthur Campbell, National Secretary. The report was delayed because the convention was in session just after the war had been declared.

As a result of its study over the past two years, the Chamber's Civil Service Committee has formulated a plan of possible action for Junior Chambers, it was explained.

"During the past year," added Mr. Campbell, "quite a lot of work has been done toward the promotion of a conference on public administration (Federal, Provincial, and local), to be held under the auspices of the Canadian Chamber, which is very interested in this merit system."

For the present, concluded Mr. Campbell, the Chamber's function is to work in close co-operation as a civilian organization with the Government, or any other agencies helping along in the National emergency.

President Calls Schools to Duty

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt charged the nation's schools on Oct. 27 with the responsibility of teaching the coming generation to solve its problems in the democratic way, by the "rule of reason," rather than by force.

In a message for American Education Week, which will be observed Nov. 5-11, the President added the hope that "out of our schools may come a generation which can persuade a bleeding world to supplant force with reason."

Democracy, Mr. Roosevelt said, "supplies no easy answer" to the resolution of the ever-present struggles and competitions among individuals, groups, institutions, states and nations.

"The easy answer, the quick but incomplete answer, is force; tanks and torpedoes, guns and bombs," he continued. "Democracy calls instead for the application of the rule of reason. It calls for fair play in canvassing facts, for discussion and for calm and orderly handling of difficult problems. These vital skills we Americans must acquire in our schools."

American Education Week is sponsored jointly by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the United States Office of Education, and the National Congress for Parents and Teachers.

Morgan Library Exhibit Is Extended to Dec. 31

NEW YORK—The exhibition of illuminated manuscripts, master drawings, bindings, etchings and mezzotints, printed books, author's autograph manuscripts, historical letters and documents, on at the Pierpont Morgan Library here will be extended beyond its previously scheduled closing date of Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, it is announced.

The time extension was made because of the large number of requests from schools, colleges and other organizations.

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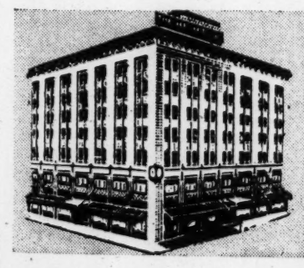

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Germany: Creative Art or Marching Minds?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"At last we get to your many questions on Germany. As with our other major countries there are so many angles, that we can only hope to touch on a few pertinent things. We know from our Scandinavian discussions the splendid characteristics of the German people. We all know Germany's great contribution in art, literature and music. The world gives the fullest praise to the excellence of German technicians.

"As I see it, what we must be sure to do is not let the single issue of the super-imposing of Naziism on Germany make us forget the great and real Germany which has been slowly building all these years. We must evaluate this governmental movement as just that, knowing that all the good that is really Germany is bound to be expressed, that no bonds can restrict the freedom of true ideas."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, on what promises did National Socialism come to power in 1933?"

Answer: "The National Socialists proclaimed the Third Reich in which 'freedom, democracy, nationalism, socialism and equality' were to have a new meaning for all. Under the cloak of these words they enforced their own ideas which have developed into sheer power politics.

"Not but what Hitler satisfied many of the German nation's demands politically and economically. He established a Reich on centralized lines, destroyed the Versailles treaty as far as Germany was concerned, relieved the unemployment problem, satisfied the German desire for a military setting to daily living and by annexing Austria, Bohemia-Moravia and Memelland restored to Germans that feeling of racial superiority which existed long before Hitlerism.

"There was a price, however. It was the giving up by the Germans of their own individual liberty, letting loose a species of tyranny which frankly violated the great essential basis of any state—justice. There were plenty of Germans who realized this price was too high—but the realization came too late! The National Socialists were well entrenched in positions from which only a well-organized counter-revolution could oust them. They knew that and inaugurated their huge Gestapo, took over all press, radio and other means of expression so that no opposition could even start."

Question: "Were not the Versailles Treaty and Germany's treatment by the Allies after the last war largely responsible for the success of National Socialism?"

Answer: "These two factors played a very important part but they are not the entire reason. It was not the Peace Treaty which depleted Germany of its great economic wealth, but four years of World War."

Question: "But how could a nation so famous for its songs and poems about freedom so lose its freedom?"

Answer: "Because there has always been a gulf between the real and the ideal for the German. Only practical students of freedom could have been alert enough to have prevented Nazi enchainment from happenings. The German found his freedom too far gone when he did come down to earth. In surrendering his initiative to Hitler in 1933, apparently for a good purpose, he laid the highway which was to lead him into the one thing he didn't want—war—in 1939.

"Germans, thus having given up their will in 1933, to put it aptly in the words of a well-known German authority, have ever since been 'chained by auto-suggestion, not by the power of their new rulers or the vast armory of terrorist means in their power.' German receptivity to intimidation has allowed this auto suggestion the fullest play."

Question: "What do you think is the National Socialists' ideas of the future Reich?"

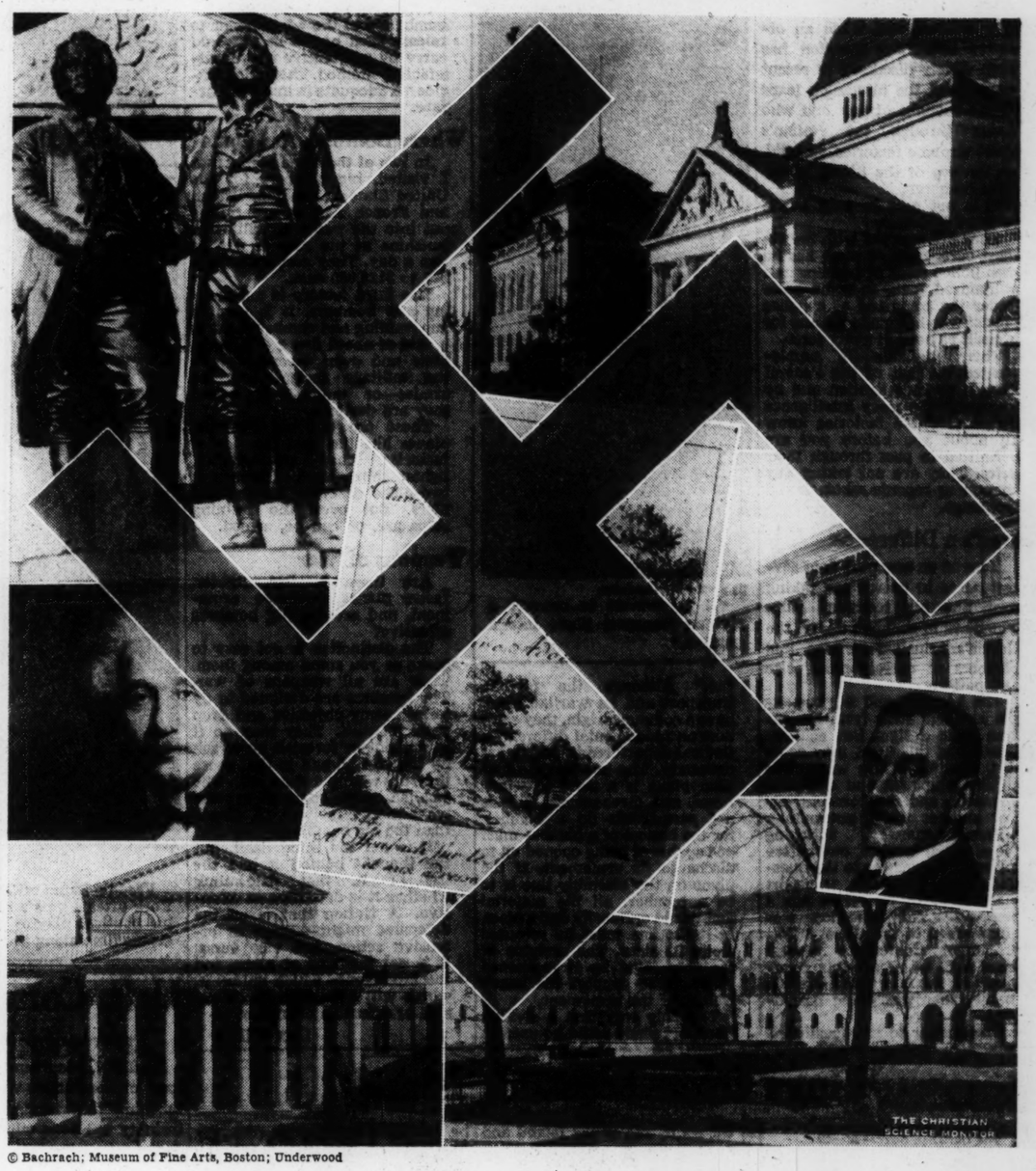
Answer: "A common mentality throughout the nation has been the primary aim. After that? Well, perhaps Alfred Rosenberg, ideologist of the party, puts it best in his statement, 'The German nation is simply out to discover at last its own style of living. It is the style of a marching column, no matter where or to what end this marching column is directed.'

"Thus the continuous suggestion by marching and drilling leads to a rigid uniformity for all the nation in its thinking. This is noticed in all training of the young. Once a totalitarian nation has been achieved on such strong, rigid lines, like the marching column it can be headed anywhere, including the imposition of Hitler's will on Europe and the world. Such imperialism would not be the imperialism of giving colonies democratic self-government as quickly as possible. Instead it would be rigidly ruled from the center, with racial superiors, the Nordic Germans, dominating the picture as best fitted for the task by 'blood' and training."

Question: "It is obvious that art, music and literature cannot develop under such rigidity, concentrating national energy in marching columns and world imperialism. Presuming these creative urges must come through, as you say, how can it be brought about?"

Answer: "That's very hard to say. An ordinary revolution is impossible, we agree. There apparently is only one group who could turn the tables—the Army. They are essentially conservative and patriotic and might be the source through which Germany could regain its old equilibrium. Again, another defeat in war would open the way. Your guess is as good as mine. And now the Monitor's expert on German affairs, who has just left Berlin after years at his post there, will tell us more about the Germany of today, on Page 99—Mr. J. Emlyn Williams."

The Swastika's Shadow Over German Culture



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Absolutism Can Overshadow, Never Destroy, the Rights of Man

At the top left is the monument of Goethe and Schiller in front of the Court Theater in Weimar. Below it, Professor Albert Einstein. And below his picture, the National Theater at Munich.

At the top right are the Berlin schools of music and art. Below that is Germany's National Press Association Clubhouse. And below that the façade of the University of Munich, with Thomas Mann's picture between.

In the center is the title page of Mozart's "Suite d'airs connus."

The German People and National Socialism

By J. Emlyn Williams

The German people's real attitude towards National Socialism has long been one of the most discussed problems of European politics, and even though war is already upon us it is still important since an understanding of the reasons for that attitude is essential to a proper assessment of the chances of a lasting peace later.

To the question, why did the German people "accept" a National Socialistic regime the simple answer is that they did not "accept" it. The system was imposed upon them. If you recall the developments of 1933 you will remember that the Gleichschaltung (co-ordination) then started, succeeded because of a terrorism which cut down all opponents, liberals, Social Democrats, Jews, etc. On Jan. 30 of that year the National Socialists formed a coalition government with the German Nationalists (Hugenberg Party) and from the very first day set out to oust their allies and to rule Germany according to their own ideas.

From the very first, their aim was the establishment of a highly centralized, totalitarian Reich in which absolute control should be in the hands of a select few—in fact, of one Führer.

Rise in Power

Why did Adolf Hitler and a small band of National Socialist politicians succeed so quickly and so well? To a large extent because they offered the people much of what they wanted. The Party, undoubtedly, reaped the benefit of the national agitation against the Versailles Treaty, of the ideas then prevalent among the military and civil population. Today we can see that what the National Socialists called the new order was "nothing but a vast miscue of the human aspiration for ordered conditions." But six years ago, to Germans who had been living through some years of internal dissolution and political chaos, it seemed the dawn of a new era.

The National Socialists accomplished much. They removed unemployment, so that Germany's problem became one of a shortage of workers rather than of work; they introduced compulsory labor service and military service, built up a strong military machine and in foreign policy not only restored Germany to the status of a first-class power but annexed Austria and Bohemia, Moravia, Memmelland, and most recently, have overrun Poland. While it is true to say that many Germans were opposed to the methods by which these conquests were made, it is equally true that what they feared most was possible unfavorable reaction from Britain and France, and that once that was removed, little else seemed to matter.

Hitler's Appeal

Adolf Hitler undoubtedly reinspired the German nation to regain self-respect and hope; he appealed to the heroic in the people, to love of Fatherland and posed as the defender of peace. He understood the German people far better than they understood themselves and applied his own statement in Mein Kampf viz: "a clever conqueror, will always, if possible, impose his demands on the conquered by installments."

Gradually he attained complete control in every sphere and left any opposition which remained leaderless and impotent. The German masses demanded above all work. Hitler replied, "I know what you want and can satisfy you. Don't ask questions but give me four years and you shall have it!" He kept his promise. They got work, but in getting it they surrendered all sense of responsibility, and were glad to do it!

When the National Socialists achieved power, the greater part of the German nation assumed that they would either abandon their program or at least make it conform to prevailing conditions. Most Germans laughed at many of their party ideas. They could not, for example, imagine that the racial and leadership theories would be applied. They expected a few months persecution of the Jews but then all would return to normal.

Nation Regimented

They did not at first realize that the National Socialists were aiming at a definite revolution and when they did it was too late, for by that time power politics lead the field. This was the case in foreign as well as home politics. The ideas of "self-determination" "Lebensraum" or living space, and "blood and soil" were left behind immediately they did not suit the purposes of the new imperialism. The nation had been too slow to learn the significance of Hitler's own remark (in Mein Kampf) that "the German has not the faintest notion of the way the nation has to be swindled if one wants mass support."

The totalitarian centralization did not start with the National Socialists. It is rooted in the German conception of the supremacy of the State even over human rights and privileges.

The National Socialist policy of regimenting the whole nation had succeeded so far that immediately before the outbreak of the recent war it was ignorant of what was happening. Not only did it not know, but also it was incapable of interpreting properly and applying practically the little it did know.

Yet despite all their efforts, the National Socialists had not succeeded in their purpose. Disillusionment and despair were on the increase in all spheres. The economic hardships which the people were called upon to endure in the cause of rearmament and possible war, and the increasing fear that Hitler had abandoned his role of defender of the peace greatly disturbed them.

The issue for many Germans has narrowed down to the question, how can we be rid of this present régime and what is to replace it?

The Different Kinds of Germans

Teutonic Peoples

A large part of Europe west of the Vistula is inhabited by people of Germanic origin. We may say the continent is predominantly Germanic or Teutonic. Indeed, the very name of France is taken from a Teutonic people, the Franks. Teutons at one time or another settled in every part of Europe.

And the Teutons are not only numerous; they are also able. Their achievements are of the highest order. All humanity is their debtor. Are not the Norsemen or Nordics of Scandinavia, the Dutch of Holland, and the Swiss among the most advanced nations? Have not Anglo-Saxons (Teutons) created the greatest and best organized empire in history? Were not Queen Victoria, Tzarina Catherine, the House of Orange (all Germanic) among Europe's most creative rulers?

Teutonic Leaders

At the beginning of Europe's Renaissance and Reformation, of Humanism and a new life, Germanic heroes were among the greatest leaders. Erasmus was a Dutchman, Gustavus Adolphus a Swede, Zwingli a Swiss, Luther and Melanchthon Germans—all Germanic. No nation in history ever made a grander fight against tyranny than Holland. The nucleus of Europe's first real democracy, Switzerland, was pure German.

The great law-giver, Grotius, was a Dutchman; the great teacher, Froebel, a German. One of the most outstanding humanists in world literature is the German, Lessing. Humanity has seldom had a nobler, more gifted and more appealing champion of freedom than the German poet, Schiller. One of the very greatest of all Socialists was Engels, the Prussian. Nowhere in the world has Socialism on a large scale been so successful as in Vienna, a Germanic city.

Germanic Assets

Probably no groups in the world have made greater sacrifice for pacifism over so long a period of time as certain Germanic communities. Germany is a home of pietism. Some Germans have been inclined to exalt conscience more than most other people. "Gerechtigkeit" or right has often been the most highly prized of German ideals. For centuries the conception of a German Reich was a noble spiritual ideal of a united humanity and a serving Germany.

Most German music is either beautifully gay or nobly inspiring. The Christians of all lands sing German hymns; all humanity in moments of mirth or exhilaration is set a-quiver by German songs.

In the United States the list of notable Americans of Germanic origin is very long. Here a few names: Wanamaker, Chrysler, Pulitzer, Cardinal Mundelein, General Custer, Barbara Frietchie, Ringling Brothers, John Philip Sousa.

Germanic Liabilities

Unfortunately, there are also destructive German elements. Of course, disintegrating forces aren't confined to Germany or the Germans. Most nations have at times harbored them. But others have outgrown them, have found balance. Some Germans are retarded in their development and lack balance. When this type of German obtains dominion, all Germany and all Europe suffers.

The chief German defect may be called megalomania or delusion of grandeur. All peoples feel it at times; most individuals are touched by it. What youth hasn't dreamed of being a hero!

An example of this weakness was Nietzsche. In most lands some youth played at Nietzscheism, but outside of Germany it never became a formidable movement. There it seized whole multitudes and acted as a devastating force. Nietzscheism represents that stage of human development when boys play at being pirates. Most boys get beyond that. Most nations do, too.

Racial Complex

France had a strange, flighty, diplomat-philosopher, Comte de Gobineau, who wrote romantic books about a "master race," and the superiority of "Nordic blood," blue eyes, high foreheads. He occupied a fairly humble place in the world and his books were a device with which he used to fool himself, for he had blue eyes and a high forehead. He was pinning a medal on himself. The French nation completely ignored him. But the book fell on fruitful German soil. Some Germans wanted to fool themselves, too.

An Englishman, named Houston Stewart Chamberlain, gave this movement still greater impetus. Very few people in England read Chamberlain's extreme, unbalanced theories, but some Germans accepted them as a revelation.

Hitler Not Original

Hitler's beliefs and ideals are by no means unique. Not a single one of them is original. Every doctrine in Hitlerism could be matched by similar or identical propositions, written by men of other nations. Almost every people has a Hitler, a Rosenberg, a Goebbels, a Streicher, a Goering. But in other states they have not succeeded in seizing power and making their aims the program of an empire. Circumstances, maturity, balance, have saved other nations from their own Hitlers.

But the German people as a whole are a fruitful and indispensable factor in human progress. A world without German co-operation is unthinkable. What Europe needs then is for the mature and balanced elements in Germany to dominate over the immature, destructive forces. Both Europe and humanity will continue to profit from German contributions, for all humanity marches along the same road.

R. H. Markham

Read On—

Books

Mein Kampf—Adolf Hitler, English translations published by Reynal & Hitchcock and by Stackpole Sons, 1939. The authentic though somewhat shopworn program of the Nazis; required reading for all students of Hitler's Germany.

The Revolution of Nihilism—Hermann Rauschning, Alliance Book Corporation, 1939. A former Nazi leader's inside story of the movement that threatens to drag civilization to destruction. Heralded as the thorough expose of Naziism.

Reaching for the Stars—Nora Waln; Little, Brown, 1939. A penetrating story of four years under Naziism; a beautiful tribute to Germany; a damaging study of Hitlerism.

Nazi Primer—English translation published by Harper & Bros, 1938. The official handbook for schooling the Hitler youth, revealing the Nazi theories of race, blood, soil, economy, self-sufficiency.

Magazines

Germany I: "We are Living in a Fortress," —in Fortune, October, 1939. A clear and careful study of Germany's regimentation, its low consumption, its Four Year plans, by which it has been preparing for war.

Marching Through the Mulberries—Nora Waln in Saturday Evening Post, July 1, 1939. Author of "Reaching for the Stars" tells what Naziism is doing to the youth of Germany.

When Germany Wrote Peace—By Allan Nevins in the New York Times Magazine, May 7, 1939. Only a study of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk can reveal what kind of treaties the Germans can write.

Can Naziism "Drop the Pilot"?—J. Emlyn Williams in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Sept. 16, 1939. With Hitler's assignment of supreme power to a defense council, another phase of Germany's leadership policy disappears.

100,000 Demobilized In New French Move

France's reply to insistent rumors of impending German offensive is to inaugurate partial demobilization, believed to include about 100,000 men of the class of 1910. This move takes place at a moment when the past few days' snow, icy rain, mud and rising rivers have practically stopped all activity at the front.

The Swiss Government has denied the presence of alarming German concentrations reported around the Swiss frontiers.

The inclemency of the weather, however, has had little effect on air operations, for raids that do not actually materialize have raised a serious problem in view of the serious dislocation of business and other activities for merely false alarms.

Air raid warnings, sounded in London at the height of the morning rush to work, sent thousands scurrying to shelters today, but the Air Ministry announced the signals were in error and began an investigation.

Warnings first were sounded in the northeast and continued through Kent, tracing a zig-zag pattern.

Planes Are Fired On

Shortly before alarms were heard along the Kentish coast, at the southeasternmost tip of Britain, two unidentified planes were seen passing over a town in northeastern England, and machine gun fire was heard there.

At several points in Kent, the alarms lasted 10 to 12 minutes. At one spot, 3,000 children quit their schools in orderly fashion in less than four minutes.

The gunfire was reported to have been heard from the direction of the English Channel. British fighter planes were known to have taken the air.

Large numbers of persons took shelter before the all-clear signal was given.

There was a brief alarm at the Ministry of Information Building.

The warning surprised 400 or more of the headquarters staff, who heard 25 wardens throughout the building blow their whistles for the first time since Sept. 6.

With gas masks slung over their shoulders, officials, their typists and messengers followed a trail of blue arrows to the basement. They returned about 10 minutes later.

Some newspaper men continued to work in the building.

Fourth Warning in London

Today's warning was the fourth for London, others having been sounded Sept. 3, 4, and 6.

About seven out of every 10 persons were seen carrying gas masks today, compared with about nine out of 10 immediately after the war started Sept. 3.

Plane Forced Down

Two days before two German airmen were killed, one wounded and a pilot captured in an aerial encounter witnessed by hundreds of people near Edinburgh when British fighter planes engaged and forced down a German reconnaissance plane.

The invader apparently was headed for the strategic Firth of Forth, objective of previous German raids.

Later, an air raid warning was sounded in the Orkney Islands, surrounding the Scapa Flow naval anchorage, when a plane was seen but the plane was reported to have been chased away.

On the other hand, the British Air Force carried out reconnaissance flights over "certain areas in southern Germany" during the night and that all British planes returned safely.

Demobilization Plan

In France the partial demobilization being effected applies to men aged 49 and the fathers of large families who were called up eight weeks ago.

Despite alarms in France by reports of shifting of German forces behind the front, there still was no evidence of major operations.

Military experts believed it would be at least another two weeks before there would be any cold, dry winter weather to make the terrain favorable for large scale attacks.

Less Men Needed

They advanced two reasons why less manpower was needed than in the last war.

They said mechanized warfare's mobility of divisions and new rapid-fire guns increased the fire power of the present French division of 12,000-15,000 men to more than that of the old division of 20,000 men.

In addition, the experts declared, the present fortress warfare was doubling or tripling the fighting power of each man. They said there had been scarcely more losses in the last eight weeks than in the first week alone of the last war.

Also, the experts said, France's British allies had many times more men to send to France than in 1914.

Meanwhile the British Colonial Office has announced that all troops leaving India "have arrived safely at their destination and no Indian units have so far suffered losses."

These were native troops, it was stated, drafted to points in the middle east, presumably to bolster British defenses.

'Business as Usual': British Shopkeepers Oppose War Order on Early Closing

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Shopkeepers all over Great Britain, holding out for "business as usual" in this war of waiting, have decided to defer compliance with an early closing order which went into force today.

The order says stores must close at 6 p. m. week days and 7 p. m. Saturdays, but London has taken advantage of a provision which permits local authorities to extend the limits one hour.

Merchants from other parts of the country met at Birmingham Sunday and voted to ignore the regulation, designed to clear the streets early.

The War Emergency Committee of the Motor Agents' Association estimates that unless motorists are given a bigger gasoline ration, six of every 10 gasoline station operators and automobile dealers will have to shut up shop.

In its drive for increased farm production, the Government promises that prices of staples, such as wheat, will be filled by law to assure a reasonable return.

The Government also is extending a grant to landowners for plowing grassland and putting it to crops.

Many golf courses and parks on the great estates of aristocratic rural England are being flooded.

There is no shortage of farm labor, and higher wages are being asked. The Oxfordshire Agricultural Wages Committee granted an increase of about 30 cents a week for the 6,500 farm laborers of that district. This brings their weekly pay to almost $7.50—the highest since the World War.

Wool Requisitioned

The ministry of supply announced Oct. 28 it was requisitioning wool supplies throughout the United Kingdom, effective tomorrow, except wool in the hands of farmers and wools produced in the Orkney, Outer Hebrides and Shetland Islands. Maximum prices are being set.

When the House of Commons meets tomorrow, the Opposition has expressed its intention of focusing attention on the Government's wartime powers to restrict freedom of speech and the press.

Other complaints concern postal delays, darkness of trains and widespread dislocation of business, attributed to Control Committees and the pooling of supplies.

The Daily Mail summed up the complaints as follows:

"The muddlers, the meddlers, the purveyors of red tape, are strangling British trade and industry, forcing up prices, creating unemployment, and gravely hampering our war effort."

Inauguration of air mail service today to Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris, Stockholm, Oslo and Helsingfors was expected to improve postal speed to the Continent.

Hunting for Food

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP)—Germany mobilized its huntsmen today in an effort to increase the domestic food supply.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, the Reich's Hunting Master, called on gunners to shoot small game in Provinces wrested from Poland and in the vast Tucheler Forest of West Prussia, where wild life is reported plentiful.

Hunters are offered their traveling expenses and $2.80 a day, plus two cartridges for every animal or bird they bag for Germany's food reserves.

Germans must stop circumventing the Reich's rationing system by using death certificates to acquire large quantities of clothing, authorities decreed.

Under the system, it is difficult to buy clothing or anything else made of fabrics—but hitherto families of which a member had passed on merely had to show death certificates to buy mourning attire.

Economy in Dress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31—Reports from Germany indicate that economy is to be the order of the day in the purchase and manufacture of clothes.

Berlin papers the other day published an appeal to women to be simple in their dress and not to use more stuff than is necessary.

"Does it really matter if we try to make our clothes more interesting by adding to them folds and ruches, pleats, puffed sleeves and wide flowing skirts? Let it now suffice us to make simple dresses, requiring little material."

Men's fashions will also, in the long run, not be spared. It is intended to introduce a standard stuff for men's suits.

Rations for Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland Oct. 30 (AP)—The government took over supervision of coffee sales. No coffee was sold today and, beginning tomorrow, Finns will be able to buy only half a pound a month.

'Savagery' in Nazi Camps Told in British White Paper

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The British Government tonight indicated there was not "the slightest prospect of reaching any settlement" with Nazi Germany in a statement dealing with German concentration camps.

An introduction to the statement, containing a collection of affidavits which Britain said showed Nazi "savagery" in "the treatment of German nationals in Germany, 1938-1939," declared:

"These documents were not written for publication and, indeed, as long as there was the slightest prospect of reaching any settlement with the German Government it would have been wrong to do anything to embitter relations between the two countries.

"Even after the outbreak of war His Majesty's Government felt reluctant to take action which might have the effect of inspiring hatred.

"But the attitude of the German Government and the unscrupulous propaganda which they are spreading compels His Majesty's Government to publish these documents so that public opinion, both at home and abroad, may be able to judge for itself."

The Government asserted in its 30,000-word "white paper" that it was published because Germany circulated "shameless propaganda which is wholly devoid of any foundation" accusing "Great Britain of atrocities in South Africa 40 years ago" during the Boer War.

It said most of the papers in the publication came from British consular officials in Germany. Many dealt with concentration camps.

"Flogging and torture were the order of the day," the publication said, "and it was common knowledge in Germany that the National Socialist movement was taking terrible vengeance on those who had the temerity to oppose it."

Turkey Gay on Anniversary

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 30 (AP)—The modern Turkish Republic today turned from diplomatic negotiations in which it is playing a key role to preserve peace in the Balkans, to celebrate its 16th birthday as the successor to the old Ottoman Empire.

More than 100,000 spectators yesterday cheered a military review which gave them a view of the artillery, tanks, and marching men Turkey would be able to throw into the European war if forced to assert its guardianship of the strategic Dardanelles.

President Inonu attended the review.

The 16th anniversary of the revolution that ended the Islamic reign was considered by the Turks the most important milestone of the Republic's brief history because of the general expectation that the recently concluded Mutual Assistance Pact with Britain and France would bring great prosperity and safety to modern Turkey.

One of the diplomats who was not present to greet President Inonu was Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, who returned to Berlin to report to Adolf Hitler when the Turkish-British-French treaty was concluded.

Seventy-five new rural schools were inaugurated as evidence of the Government's campaign to abolish illiteracy which already has decreased 60 per cent in 11 years.

The National Assembly will meet Nov. 1 with ratification of the treaty with France and Britain as a major item on the agenda.

Rumanian Arrests

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 30 (AP)—Rumanian authorities early yesterday announced the arrest of 44 former members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard on a charge of plotting to assassinate Gen. Gabriel Marinescu, Minister of Public Order.

The arrests were made at Ploesti, in the heart of the Rumanian oil fields.

General Marinescu has been accused by members of the outlawed Iron Guard with responsibility for the execution of several hundred members of the organization since the assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu, Sept. 21.

Four persons, two of them women, were arrested three weeks ago on accusations of plotting to assassinate King Carol and a group of high officials.

Balkans Confer

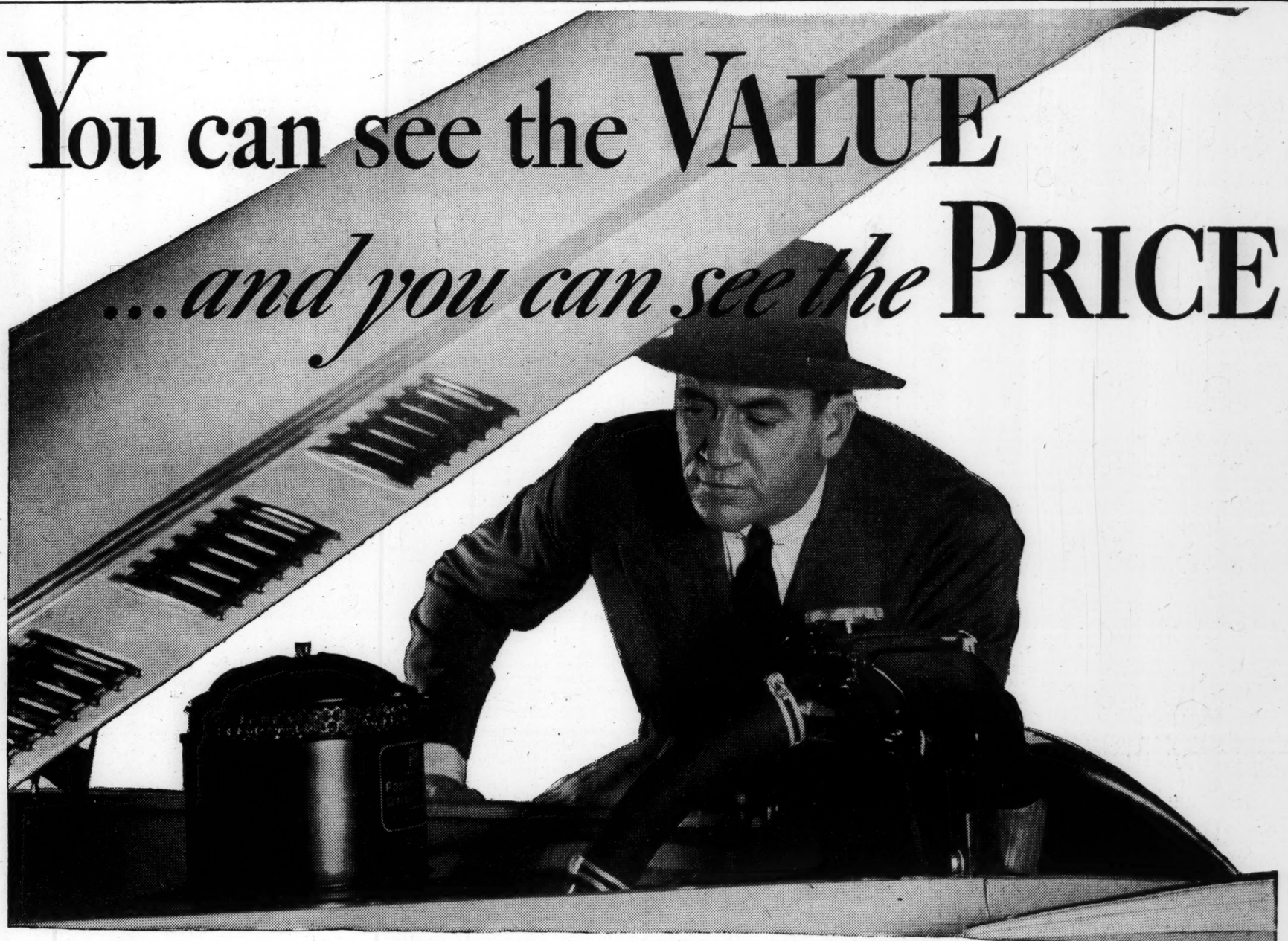
BUDAPEST, Oct. 30 (AP)—As the shadow of Soviet Russia deepened over the capitals of Southeastern Europe, King Carol of Rumania met in secret conference with his Foreign Minister and his envoys to Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia.

[Bucharest sources said Russia had expressed to Rumania through diplomatic channels the hope that it would reach a "means of understanding" with Bulgaria over the Province of Dobruja. This is believed to be what prompted King Carol to call his ministers back to Bucharest for urgent talks.]

Diplomats saw hurried conferences as last-minute moves before the special session of the Supreme Soviet called for Tuesday, Oct. 31, when Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff was expected to clarify Russia's objectives in Southeastern Europe.

Most Southeastern capitals expected an invitation from Italy to a conference at Rome which would follow possible action by Russia to make known its position in relation to the Balkans.

You can see the VALUE ...and you can see the PRICE



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Thus the new values established in General Motors cars for 1940 are plain to see — yet value is always relative. It necessarily involves not only the price you pay but what that price includes. And this is absolutely true irrespective of the car you may buy.

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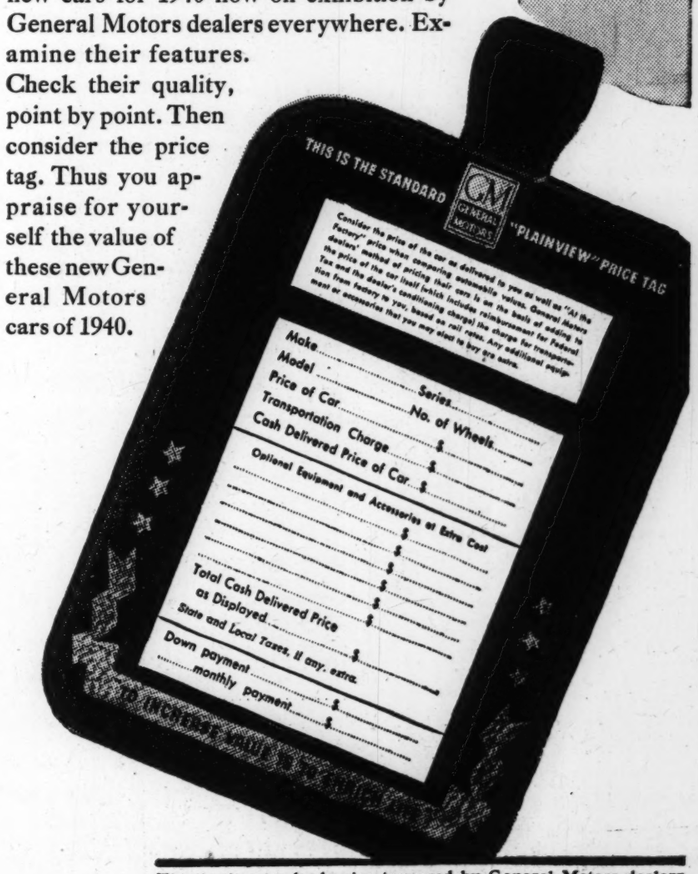
So that you may know exactly of what this difference consists and how it may affect any General Motors value, our dealers are marking each car displayed on their showroom floors with a "plainview" price tag pictured here.

This tag shows the price the dealer charges for the car itself including reimbursement for Federal Tax and his conditioning charge. So much for a charge for transportation from the factory to you, based on rail rates. So much for the dealer's charge for any extra equipment or accessories that you may elect to buy. And there is nothing more. That is important.

And an itemized invoice clearly displaying every item in the total price you pay is provided for reference.

We invite you to look over our splendid new cars for 1940 now on exhibition by General Motors dealers everywhere. Examine their features. Check their quality, point by point. Then consider the price tag. Thus you appraise for yourself the value of these new General Motors cars of 1940.



This is the standard price tag used by General Motors dealers to show what makes up the prices of their new cars delivered to customers. "PRICE OF CAR" means the price the dealer charges you for the car itself including reimbursement for Federal Tax and his conditioning charge — "TRANSPORTATION CHARGE" means a charge for transportation from the factory to you, based on rail rates—"OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES" means the dealer's charge for any extra equipment or accessories that you may elect to buy.

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Where Is City of Flint? Reports Still Conflict

By the Associated Press

While the United States Government-owned freighter City of Flint is believed to be sailing down the Norwegian coast on a course hidden by military secrecy, naval experts in London pointed out the difficulty that might arise in an attempt to intercept the vessel.

In the authorized British view, the German prize crew readily could sail the City of Flint down the coast of Norway to Germany, thus taking advantage of territorial waters to prevent the British from stepping in to make a capture.

Sinking of four more ships, three of them British, today sent the known loss to all nations to 102 vessels with a gross tonnage of more than 408,110.

Loss of five seamen aboard the 7,976 ton Cunard White Star Line freighter Malabar from which 70 were rsecued sent the toll to at least 1,850.

England's known losses rose to 56 ships with the Malabar sinking and destruction of the fishing trawlers Saint Nidan and Lynx II.

The crew of 10 on the 250-ton fishing trawler Lynx II were rescued as was the crew of 15 on the trawler Nidan, 565 tons, both destroyed in the North Sea.

An unidentified Norwegian steamer sank in the North Sea yesterday after 30 of her crew were saved. It was neutral Norway's ninth loss in the current war and the thirtieth suffered by neutral countries.

A French admiralty communiqué denied the official German contention that only three German submarines have been sunk by the Allies and asserted the French probably have sunk more than that themselves.

The week ending Oct. 27 produced nine known losses compared with 20 for the first week of war. Other weeks: Second 17, third 11, fourth 9, fifth 6, sixth 11 and seventh 9.

Reported British losses during the eighth week totaled seven—the Whitemantle, Sea Venture, Stonegate, Ledbury, Menin Ridge, Tafna and Clan Chisholm.

The British cash loss in warships for the first 58 days of the war exceeded their loss for a similar period in the World War, though the number of ships was smaller.

The value of the Courageous and the Royal Oak was placed at $35,000,000. In the World War, England had lost eight smaller ships valued at $32,985,000.

Norway Loses Ship

STAVANGER, Norway, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Stavanger Aftenblad today reported the 3,618-ton Norwegian steamer Varangmalm struck a mine in the North Sea en route from the North Cape to Antwerp with a cargo of iron ore. The crew of 30 was said to have been rescued and taken to Grimsby, England.

Envoy to Berlin

Wide World

Saburu Kurusu

Former Japanese Ambassador to Belgium who recently was named Ambassador to Germany. He replaced Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, who was recalled to Tokyo.

Finns Honor U. S. as They Face Testing

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 30 (AP)—Finns paid tribute yesterday to United States "support and sympathy" as the Nation entered a critical week of negotiations with Russia.

Nearly 300 stood outside the hotel of United States Minister H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld and sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Later they serenaded Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian ministers.

It was believed the instructions to be taken to Moscow Tuesday, Oct. 31, night by Dr. Juhu Paasikivi and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner were nearing completion. The Cabinet met for four hours.

"The time is difficult again," Urho Toivola, chief of the press department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said to Mr. Schoenfeld after the demonstration.

"We feel our freedom and independence are threatened. Again today we are conscious of the fact America and its leading men are giving their support to us," Mr. Toivola stated.

He recalled that "America stretched a helping hand" to Finland when it obtained its independence from Russia 20 years ago.

"A small nation grows in strength when receiving moral support from leading civilized powers, knowing common goals unite them to great ones," he said.

Mr. Schoenfeld replied:

"The interest you have shown corresponds to the interest and friendship for Finland which exists in the United States. You are a free people. We are a free people. So there is a bond of sympathy between us."

The Finnish Cabinet took the unusual step, Oct. 28, of consulting chairmen of various party groups in the Diet on what informed political circles expected would be Finland's final answer to Russian demands.

A Foreign Office spokesman said only that the Cabinet and leaders of various party groups in the Diet (Parliament) had reached complete agreement on the Finnish course.

Never before, he said, had the Government been so united as in the present emergency.

France Dissolves Alsace-Lorraine Separist Parties

PARIS, Oct. 30 (AP)—Premier Daladier yesterday banned three Alsace-Lorraine parties which were controlled by Dr. Karl Roos, executed Friday as a German spy.

The parties were described by French as key units of agitation for separation from France of the two Provinces it won back from Germany at the end of the World War.

The organizations were the Landespartei, the Workers and Peasants Party, and the Heimatfront, or Fatherland Front, party, which grouped together the first two as well as a few smaller autonomist bodies.

Dr. Roos was a founder of the Heimatfront and was one of the founders of the Landespartei in 1927 and its President at the time of his arrest Feb. 7 on charges of furnishing Germans with specific information on French troop movements.

Finland's Women Are Prepared

Wide World

Filling Men's Shoes as Well as Their Own

For the past several years Finland's women have been adapting themselves to the work of men. Because of its strategic position, Finland needs the fully developed talents of all its citizens. Thus its women are considered highly accomplished in fitting into the Nation's economic machinery.

No. 1 shows Fanni Luukkonen, head of the Lotta-Svard, equivalent to the American Red Cross, with two of her assistants. Majority of tram conductors in Helsingfors, the Capital, are women, as No. 2 shows.

In the affairs of Government Finnish women have shown their ability. In No. 3 is Miina Sillanpaa, the only woman of Finland to be appointed to a ministerial post.

The wife of Finland's President Kallio, shown in No. 4, is patriotic and industrious. Here she is in national costume operating a loom in her own home.

Clubwoman and editor is Mrs. Anni Voipio, No. 5, Chairman of the Federation of Business and Professional Women of Finland, also a member of the editorial board of a large daily newspaper, and editor of three monthly magazines.

Foreigners in Finland have often been surprised to find themselves being served by women barbers. Here are two, No. 6, at work.

Sweden Next?

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Return of the Russian Minister to Sweden, Madame Alexandra Kollontai, from Moscow aroused speculation in Scandinavian capitals on the possibility that Russian demands on Sweden were in the making.

Official quarters in Stockholm, however, denied there were any indications of such demands. It was suggested Mme. Kollontai, who went to Moscow recently, did so to report on the conference among the Kings of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and the President of Finland.

Turkey's International Fair Is Bright, Busy Peace Oasis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IZMIR, Turkey—Flags of Germany and Russia, continuing to wave alongside those of Poland, Britain, France, Rumania, Greece, Iran and Palestine, gave Izmir's ninth annual International Fair the opportunity to prove commerce and culture can voluntarily surmount the suggestions of war.

The exhibition which closed toward the end of September contrived to exemplify Turkey's progress in international responsibility and the 500,000 visitors who walked over the historic locale on which the Culture Park was built saw 10 nations the grateful guests of a sponsor to whom the tranquillity of co-operation outweighed the summons of strife.

"To believe in a work is as important as to create it," Mr. Djezmi Ertchin, Turkey's Minister of Commerce, remarked, at the opening ceremony. Turkey created Izmir Fair, and both this country and the other ten participants believed enough to ignore a European war.

Pre-Christian Smyrna was the most fertile district on the trade routes of the Old World; Izmir Fair, 1939, convinced more than one visitor that a tradition had lived on in appointing contemporary Smyrna the most fertile district of international tolerance in the jagged furrows of the new Europe.

There were 430,000 square meters of this racial brotherhood at Izmir Fair. They teemed with the fine arts, the handicrafts, the agriculture and the industry, the transport, the decorations, the jewelry, tourism, and films of 11 nations.

They welcomed the famous "Big Wheel" from Vienna, and it spun to the music of a Turkish national dance. They opened the pages of Greek bibliography, and they were flooded with the moonlit pageants of Turkish pride on Sept. 9, anniversary of Smyrna's freedom from Greece. They bore a huge theater where Turkish players enacted Turkish drama before tolerant audiences of Germans and Poles, Frenchmen and Italians.

They offered German automobiles to transport Palestinian Jews to view the rich antiquities of Asia Minor. They embraced the flowered serenity of a shady forest where Rumanian and Hungarian, Bulgar and Greek, were sheltered from Turkey's summer sun.

While Izmir Fair knotted such unaffected bonds around declared national grudges, it is ripe to add tribute to the material achievement which transformed this year's site, 30 months ago razed in ruins from the Great Fire of Smyrna, into a symphony of illuminated pavilions, grottos and gardens.

The event coincided with the closing stages of Turkey's first industrial Five-Year Plan.

Flint Writes Saga of Seas

(Continued from Page 1)

est fashion that the ship may have been held and released from the Russian port of Murmansk under improper claims that it was unseaworthy. The document stressed repeatedly the difference between the German version, which charged that the ship lacked charts, and the Russian which said the machinery needed repairs. It noted pointedly that the Russians first acted as if the ship were coming for refuge and not for repairs, since the German crew was at first interned which would be the correct procedure under international law in such a case. The later release of the German crew, and the statement that the vessel needed engine repairs, was clearly received by the State Department as requiring verification.

As a professed neutral, Russia will probably be held responsible for irregular action, in case the State Department finds out from the American crew that the ship was seaworthy when under its command.

4. The conduct of the German Government with respect to the City of Flint has not been irregular thus far in the unofficial view of State Department experts on the legal phases of the matter.

Under general international practice, a prize crew or commerce raider is not heavily blamed for making false claims on entering a neutral port, if indeed it is blamed at all, and the neutral port authorities are held chiefly responsible for detecting and acting upon any fraud of this character.

Wanted a Storm

As to the strategy of the German Admiralty, it is subject to many variables not easily appraised from a distance, but nevertheless is the chief topic of conversation in naval and State Department circles here today. Obviously the best chance for slipping through the British blockade is in bad weather. If the ship took on enough fuel and provisions at Murmansk to go into hiding, it might lie in wait for a winter storm.

The bolder alternative of plunging through the blockade and seeking to make the British responsible for any shellfire or scuttling of the ship by the crew is also regarded as a gamble with long odds. British gunnery is quite capable of shooting away the rudder of a ship from close range, or otherwise crippling it without essential damage either to ship or crew. The City of Flint is a slow boat and could easily be overhauled by almost any unit of the British North Seas patrol

Submarine Battle

The question of accompanying submarines is a more delicate one, and depends whether the British should catch the City of Flint with enough force at hand in the form of planes or ships to cope with submarines at the same time that it took steps to halt the vessel

As to the German crew scuttling the ship, it could do so under one version of international law, if it could be proved that the ship contained a sufficiently high percentage of contraband, and that there was a naval necessity for doing so in order to prevent the ship falling into enemy hands There would undoubtedly be a battle of the international lawyers, however, should the ship go to the bottom for any reason

Neither side, it is believed, would care to take the responsibility for serious injury to the American crew. It is recognized here that when a crew signs up with a ship running a blockade in wartime, it is one of the attendant risks that a prize crew might be put aboard, and that the prize crew might become involved in an armed engagament with the enemy. But the American reaction from any loss or injury to the crew probably bulks larger in the calculations of both sides than the value of the ship or its cargo. Thus it is not considered impossible that the British will decide to let the ship through the blockade unharmed, announcing to the world that it had done so, so as to avoid any danger of violence.

Naziism's Policies Guided By Necessity of Victory

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich and its severest critic could attain.

To make the essence and the main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented together.

The seventh group of quotations is presented today.

From "Mein Kampf"

By Adolf Hitler

The lack of a great, new, creative idea means at all times a limitation of the fighting power. The conviction of the justification of using even the most brutal weapons is always dependent on the presence of a fanatical belief in the necessity of victory of a revolutionary new order on this globe.

A movement which does not fight for such highest aims and ideals will therefore never take the ultimate weapon.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co. from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

From the "Revolution of Nihilism"

By Dr. Hermann Rauschning

"At the back of all National Socialist activities is a thoroughly marked preference for immoral methods. The immoral course is always more effective, because it is more violent. The immoral course also gives the illusion of strength and daring in persons who are merely underhanded by choice. It is a fundamental principle of National Socialist tactics to strike fear by deliberate and pronounced incivility and violence, and by making a show of readiness to go to any length, where the same purpose could be achieved without difficulty by milder means. But National Socialism is never single-mindedly in pursuit of anything; it always has the additional aim of further shaking the existing order with every success it gains. Its robust methods are deliberately calculated. And most of the roughness of manners and habits and of the barbaric style of government aims at producing the illusion of an elemental strength which the system does not in reality possess, an illusion for which there is no need where a certain reserve of strength is always in hand."

"The Reichstag fire, organized for political purposes by party members on the instructions of German Ministers, is a thoroughly illuminating example of the method universally adopted by the party. It is the party's special device, applicable universally. Crimes are arranged and attributed to opponents. The people are kept in a state of fear, utterly intimidated. At the same time they are stirred up into a blaze of indignation, given the sense that they have been saved from destruction, and made to feel thankful to a strong regime that gives them security. Hundreds of times this plan is carried out on varying scales. National Socialism is always ready to make play with the Bolshevist propaganda-bogey on a vast sacale. The nation is kept in a state of alarm, and meanwhile, in the same breath, the regime takes credit for the maintenance of peace and order. Few things are more characteristic of the regime than its unscrupulous, lying glorification of an existing law and order which it destroys or publicly insults by whatever it does."

Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of the "Revolution of Nihilism."

New Exodus

(Continued from Page 1)

ment already exists on French soil and some liberty-loving Czechs have also found their way here, prepared to resume the struggle for national independence that was carried on during the World War.

Mass Displacements

This is one side of the picture of a Europe more turbulent and disorderly than it has been since the epoch of the Napoleonic Wars. Another side is the amazing number of mass displacements of large groups of people which have already taken place, which are in process of taking place or which are expected to occur in the near future.

The Soviet Government has for many years displayed a fondness for shifting masses of its citizens from their homes to some other part of the vast country, for various political and economic reasons. Great numbers of peasants who opposed collective farming, especially of Cossacks from the fertile Don and Kuban Valleys of southeastern Russia, were herded into freight-cars and sent off under armed guard to labor in timber camps and new industrial settlements in the Urals, in Siberia and in Northern Russia. Those who survived will introduce a new racial strain into some regions which were formerly inhabited by non-Russian primitive tribes. Finns from the neighborhood of Leningrad were sent into the deep interior of Russia and Uzbeks from Central Asia were banished to Karelia, in the Far North. Germans from the Volga were shipped off to Central Asia, where they may have met Koreans, deported in large numbers from the Far Eastern frontier regions of the Soviet Union.

More recently Herr Hitler has been carrying out similar processes of human transplantation. German-speaking inhabitants of the South Tyrol who are not willing to become 100 per cent Italians are being sent into the Reich. Herr Hitler also plans to repopulate with Germans all the regions which Poland aquired from Germany after the World War.

Some of the prospective settlers are already arriving in Germany. They are the Baltic Germans, who are now being recalled to Germany. This is partly a symbol of the abandonment by Herr Hitler of the Baltic States to his quasi-ally, Mr. Stalin. A still larger influx of Germans into the Reich may be expected if and when the 750,000 Germans in Rumania, the 600,000 in Yugoslavia and the 480,000 in Hungary obey the call, first indicated in Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech of Oct. 6, to return to Germany.

That all these shifts of population, to which one should add the movement of about 1,000,000 Greeks from Turkey and of a smaller number of Turks from Greece and of the traditionally harassed Armenians from the Sanjak of Alexandretta, are attended by immense individual suffering is only too obvious. These tides of forced migration must be considered the characteristic of an age when the cult of violence and contempt for individual rights had reached a very high point.

This is the last of two articles describing the implications of Europe's modern exodus.

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and here's a useful item for the bedroom.

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Or Chromium bars with Black top. ... 33/-

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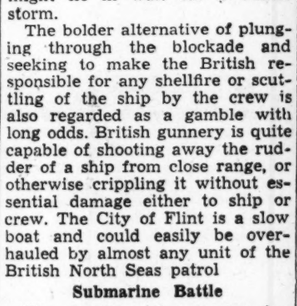

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Paris Values Repeal as Major Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 30—"Lifting the arms embargo is the most striking political event since the beginning of the war, an event which is worth winning a battle and will favor extraordinarily the Allied cause."

This comment by the well-known French political writer, Lucien Bourgues, in the newspaper Petit Parisien typified the unanimous enthusiasm of the French press and public opinion over the United States Senate action.

Because the week end was quiet as regards other military and political developments public attention was especially focussed on American action, and the opinion of the average Frenchman finds expression in today's Matin, "The Senate vote constitutes a brilliant personal success for the policy of President Roosevelt in which the able Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, associated. It also does honor to the Senate itself which has not hesitated to reverse a recent vote, and one knows it always requires courage for a legislative body to recognize its own errors. It also does honor to the American people which showed that if it does not desire to be involved in war it does ardently desire that the war should be short and end with victory for the defenders of right and civilization."

Arsenal for Allies

The Socialist leader Léon Blum sees important moral and material consequences in connection with the removal of the embargo, writing in his party organ Le Populaire, "The immense industrial arsenal which America represents will henceforward be legally and factually opened to England and France. It will be legally and factually closed to Germany. What multiplies the value of this material support is that it corresponds not with a political or military alliance, but at least with that sympathy, with that moral and sentimental adherence which the last message of President Roosevelt expressed in such moving terms."

The influential provincial newspaper, La Depeche of Toulouse, which somewhat resembles the English Manchester Guardian, published a long article on lifting the arms embargo entitled, "America Has Chosen."

Bullitt's Prediction

The unsigned author of this article recalls the conversation with the American Ambassador, William C. Bullitt, before the beginning of the war in which Mr. Bullitt, responding to French editors' expression of concern in the American attitude, said, "Don't be disturbed. Rely on President Roosevelt. I can assure you that America will not remain deaf to the appeals of France if evil destiny dictates you must fight."

Wladimir D'ormesson in today's Figaro finds the American action altogether natural and offers two reasons why France is entitled to American support: First, because America through President Wilson insisted on the establishment of the Polish State which Adolf Hitler destroyed; and second, because President Wilson opposed a French military frontier on the Rhine after the war, agreeing as a substitute the conclusion of an Anglo-French-American alliance. This alliance was not ratified and M. D'ormesson considers this one cause of the present war.

Planes Can Be Secured

The immediate effect of lifting the embargo will be the shipment to France and England of some 300 airplanes ordered in America but detained pending settlement of the embargo question. It will also give the Allied Powers opportunity quickly to redress the present German numerical superiority in the air.

The aviation expert, Henri de Kerillis, however, warns France not to relax its own efforts to produce the maximum number of airplanes and other munitions, first, because the purchase of such implements of war exhausts the gold reserve leading to national impoverishment; second, because according to M. de Kerillis it is impossible to have too much munitions in the present mechanical type of war.

One finds widespread opinion in French political circles that lifting the embargo will have favorable political as well as military consequences, influencing Premier Benito Mussolini to maintain a nonintervention policy for Italy, and encouraging the smaller neutrals to take a more independent attitude toward Germany.

White Russia Gives Stalin Honor Post

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 30

Tass, official Russian news agency, reported Oct. 28 that Joseph Stalin was elected Honorary Chairman of the National Assembly of White Russia, a governing body of the former Polish territory.

The agency said a program endorsed by the Assembly included:

1. State power for the district.
2. Incorporation into the U. S. S. R..
3. Confiscation of landed estates.
4. Nationalization of banks and large industries.

Italy: Long War

BOLOGNA, Italy, Oct. 30 (AP)—The newspaper Resto del Carlino said the proposed lifting of the United States arms embargo would prolong the European war.

"American supplies for the Anglo-French forces will have the same effect on the European war as the Anglo-French supplies in the Spanish war: they will result in prolonging it, making it more bitter, more bloody, without, however, changing the outcome," the newspaper said.

"Here, Roosevelt, the pacifist, intervenes as always to complicate matters, making peace more problematical than ever, virtually enlarging the sphere of belligerents," the paper commented.

"Although the American people have a sincere desire to remain distant from the war, it is not impossible future events as a result of the new law may end in involving the United States in the conflict as well."

Britain: Planes

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Mines, mills, and factories of the United States are counted on by Britons to give the Allies air superiority in their "waiting" war against Germany.

Unconfirmed reports said the Allies were ready to place orders for 6,000 United States airplanes.

The United States Senate's passage of the neutrality bill and the expected repeal of the arms embargo were welcomed in the press with such headlines as "Allied Victory."

"A smashing victory for Roosevelt—a smashing blow against Germany," one said.

Concurrence in the Senate's action by the House was taken for granted in London.

Britain's industries were being geared for increased sale of goods to the United States for dollars with which to buy war supplies.

Talks between Britain and Russia on extension of trade between them probably will be continued within a few days, one reliable source said.

Declaring Germany must interpret the American neutrality action as "another defeat for her cause," Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said:

"Against the hostility of America, however, the Nazis would like to set the friendship of the U. S. S. R."

The Standard said that surface indications of Russian support for Germany should be taken with reserve and pictured the Balkans as "growing firmer in their neutrality."

Reds: Capitalism

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (AP)—Three important Russian newspapers have attacked the United States Senate vote for repeal of the arms embargo.

Commenting on the Administration's neutrality legislation, the Government newspaper Izvestia said, "War in Europe was met by Wall Street with poorly disguised rejoicing in expectation of profits on war orders.

"A boom already has begun, but it is expected to grow. . . . Any possibility of peace is contemplated with fear.

"This is the background of reconsideration of the embargo by the Senate."

The Government organ declared that only the bourgeois were interested in lifting the embargo and that "the masses, ever more insistently, are demanding that the United States stick to neutrality."

Red Star, the organ of the Soviet Army, took the same line as did Pravda, the Communist Party paper.

Red Star asserted the United States wanted to aid Britain and France because later, "at the appropriate moment, they will demand their share of the booty—not only in money, which they are getting for orders filled, but also in territory since they have imperialist aims."

The Senate vote was interpreted by Pravda as a "victory of those who wish further to unloosen the forces of war."

The root of the problem is whether the United States will help Britain and France against Germany, said Pravda, adding that the Senate's decision "clearly demonstrates what the bourgeoisie understands under neutrality."

Mexican Voters March Six Hours

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Peasants and workers supporting the Presidential candidate, General Manuel Avila Camacho, who is pledged to follow the policies of President Lazaro Cardenas, marched through the Capital's streets for more than six hours Oct. 29 in one of the largest political parades ever held in Mexico.

At the conclusion of the parade the candidate addressed the throng. It was his last scheduled speech until the convention of his party is held next Wednesday. He is expected to be nominated as the candidate of the Revolutionary Party.

In a Nation troubled with frequent strikes, he called on Labor to "work with a loyal enthusiasm, realizing that the success of each industry in which labor is engaged is Labor's guarantee of stability and security."

Dramatist Gives Barge For Patrol on Thames

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. A. P. Herbert, M. P., novelist and playwright, has given his barge, Water Gypsy II, to the River Emergency Service, to be used for patrol work in the River Thames.

Mr. Herbert is in command of the barge and works the usual shifts in turn with the other members of the crew.

U. S. Acting as Berlin Banker

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The American Government has become an international banker for citizens of Great Britain, France, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand who are being held in Germany.

As the result of an agreement reached by the United States with the various belligerents, a Londoner wishing to send money to a relative imprisoned or interned in Germany, now follows this procedure:

He goes to the British Foreign Office, with a check or cash in pounds sterling and satisfies the office of the legitimacy of his request.

The Foreign Office transfers the money in pounds sterling to the British Embassy in Washington. The Embassy converts it into dollars and turns over the request to the State Department along with the money.

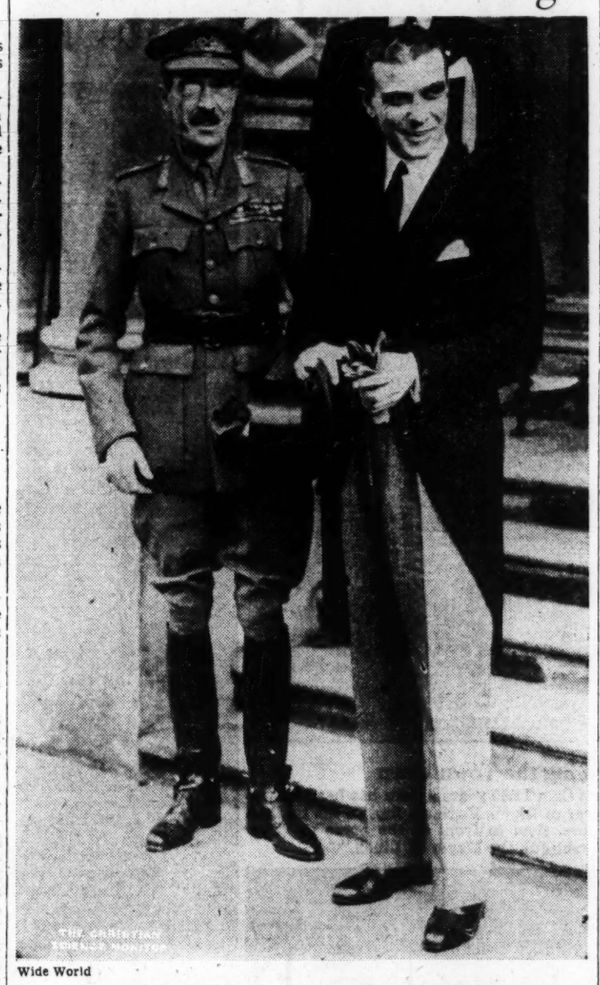
The State Department thereupon cables Alexander C. Kirk, American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, authorizing him to turn over that amount of dollars in German marks to Mr. So and So in such and such a prison or concentration camp.

Mr. Kirk draws a draft on the State Department for the amount of dollars involved and automatically converts them into marks. These he transfers to the American Consul nearest the Briton's relative with instructions to turn them over to him.

Expenses of the transaction must be borne by the British citizen sending the money. As a matter of customary courtesy, however, the State Department and the American Foreign Service officers make no charge for their labors.

If the war should really get under way on the western front and the total of prisoners rise to hundreds of thousands as in the World War, Banker Uncle Sam will probably be in the position of transferring millions of dollars to Germany every month.

Goes to Meet British King



Wide World

Sir Sidney Clive **Giuseppe Bastianini**

Signor Bastianini, Italy's new envoy to Great Britain, waiting to step into the King's car at the Italian Embassy to go to Buckingham Palace to present his credentials to King George VI recently. Sir Sidney, Chief of the Diplomatic Corps, is wearing his military uniform in place of the ceremonial dress he usually wears on such occasions. Photo was passed by the British censor.

Canadian Navy Keeps Watch On All Ships at All Ports

OTTAWA (CP)—Night and day, in mist, fog, rain and snow, the watchdogs of the Royal Canadian Navy guard the approaches to Canadian ports. No vessel may enter without the Navy's permission and without flying the special flag which indicates it has passed Naval inspection. No vessel may leave without permission.

All Canadian ocean ports display three red lights, one above the other, at night and three red balls in the same position during the day, notice to all approaching ships that the port is closed except to vessels passing inspection.

The warning red sign also tells approaching ships they must proceed with caution and obey orders and signals. They are expected to report to the inspection vessel which rides at a designated spot outside the harbor. If they fail to do so a warning shot may remind them of the existence of a state of war.

The inspection is carried out by a Naval officer who boards the ship from the inspecting vessel. Extent of the inspection depends on the ship. Ships moving regularly in and out of the ports may be quickly passed. Ocean liners arriving only occasionally but well known in shipping circles may be given closer inspection while strange ships arriving for the first time are checked with care.

Keep Watch for Submarines

One possibility the Inspection Service has to guard against is that a submarine should slip into a port under the amidship's waterline of a merchant ship. Once inside a port a submarine might wreak much damage.

The Inspection Service seeks to interfere as little as possible with merchant vessels, whether of neutral or Allied Nations, because delay of a big ship is costly.

The Service, however, is for the benefit of shipowners as well as the protection of ports. At times there may be half a dozen ships in a Canadian port. Should one dangerous vessel slip past the Inspection Service it might destroy all the ships tied up as well as damage the port.

Inspection consists of an examination of the ship's papers, questioning officers and crew, perhaps an examination of the cargo and a search of the vessel.

The inspection vessel may call upon the coastal batteries to fire on a ship which refuses to obey orders or acts in a suspicious manner.

Usually the Coast Defence battery is the real power behind the orders of the inspection vessel. For the most part these craft are unarmed, as the armed ships of the Royal Canadian Navy are required for more dangerous spots.

Ships Get Rest Periods

The inspection vessels are relieved from time to time to permit them to dock for repairs, fuel, supplies of food and to give the crews a rest.

All the principal ports of the Atlantic and Pacific are guarded. The inspection for St. Lawrence River ports takes place just below Quebec, opposite the Isle of Orleans.

Generally the procedure of inspection is the same at all ports throughout the British Empire, but local conditions give rise to special orders and special traffic regulations relating to the entrance and exit of ships from each port. These are published from time to time and strange ships arriving without notice of local rules are advised of them by the examining officer.

Lone Star Thanksgiving

McGREGOR, Texas (AP)—Tired-of-it-all McGregorites decided to have their Thanksgiving all to themselves.

So Mayor G. W. Searcy proclaimed Friday, Nov. 24, as McGregor's day to eat turkey.

British Group Outlines War Settlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A conference to decide what form of international organization shall be entrusted with establishment of a new order in Europe is among the war aims listed by the League of Nations Union, a voluntary organization which seeks to further the ideal of the League of Nations.

The Union's proposals are for a settlement after the war and were drawn up by the Executive Committee following careful study of Adolf Hitler's peace proposal of Oct. 6, which were found to provide no basis for a just peace settlement.

Other aims of the Union are:

We make as our first condition the restoration of the real political independence of the Polish and Czechoslovakian peoples. Any modification of boundaries could only be discussed after this object has been accomplished.

We believe that peace would not be secured by an attempt so to weaken Germany as to make it powerless again to disturb the peace of the world. A great and vigorous nation can be neither exterminated os permanently disabled. The principle of equality of rights for all states must be accepted.

Limitations on Sovereignty

On the other hand, the national sovereignty of each state must be so limited as to secure the safety and well-being of the community of nations.

The minimum limitation of national sovereignty to be of any use as a safeguard for peace must embody the following propositions:

1. The supremacy of Law founded on Justice must be accepted as the fundamental principle of international relations. A peaceful world order cannot be established if force is held to be the only thing that counts in international affairs and if any nation, powerful enough to do so, may set at defiance every principle of justice and even its own international engagements.

2. All international differences which cannot be settled by negotiation must be submitted to some kind of third party judgment which may be either by way of judicial decision, arbitration or authoritative mediation.

Reduction of Armaments

3. National armaments must be the subject of reduction and limitation by international agreement.

4. The use of force must be restricted to action approved by the international authority. (It will, of course, be recollected that, under the Locarno Agreement, provision was made for self-defense in an emergency provided approval of the international authority was obtained.)

5. Each of the States Members of the international community must be ready to accept its fair share of responsibility for preventing and stopping aggression.

The reduction and limitation of national armaments also requires that an international authority shall have power:

1. To supervise such reduction and limitation.

2. To protect a State which has limited its armaments from a state which has not done so.

World Authority Needed

For this and other reasons an international authority is essential for any scheme of world order. Its form and powers may be the subject of further international discussion. In practice the international machinery of the League has not been inadequate where its Members have used it. In our judgment it should be taken as the basis of the new order, amended and strengthened where necessary.

Means must be provided for dealing pacifically with any international grievance. The power of varying a treaty should be extended to any case where it seems fair and reasonable to do so. A claim for modification of territorial sovereignty should not be excluded from consideration merely on that ground.

The principle that Colonies inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves should be administered as a trust for the well-being and development of such peoples and should be open on equal terms to the commerce of all nations, should be applied to all such Colonies whether their sovereignty was or was not affected by the World War of 1914.

Economic prosperity and social justice are not less important for world peace than political security. The internationl authority should establish agencies, acting in the interest of all peoples, to promote the freeing of international commerce with due regard for standards of labor and wages, to promote increased consumption and better distribution of the world's resources, and to deal with common economic problems such as post-war demobilization. The international service in this direction rendered by the League and the I. L. O. should be extended.

The protection accorded by the Minorities Treaties to religious, racial, and linguistic minorities in certain countries should be extended to all countries and made more effective. The persecution of the Jews has greatly increased the urgency of dealing with the problem.

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues—reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying dispatch discusses an important British development.

Bergdoll to Get About $300,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, serving a sentence in a miltary prison, soon will get back $300,000 of an estate which the Government guarded 20 years for him.

Attorney General Frank Murphy has ordered that the convicted draft evader of World War days be given more than half the $535,540 of property seized when he fled to Germany in 1920.

To get the money, Bergdoll had to consent to the Government's keeping, temporarily at least, 20 per cent of his property. This might be used to satisfy awards to Americans damaged by German activity during the war.

Another $200,000 was set aside to meet income taxes which might be owed, but officials said that not all of this amount would be required.

The Attorney General did not pass on the citizenship of the American-born Bergdoll, who recently returned voluntarily from Germany and was convicted by a Court Martial of desertion and escape.

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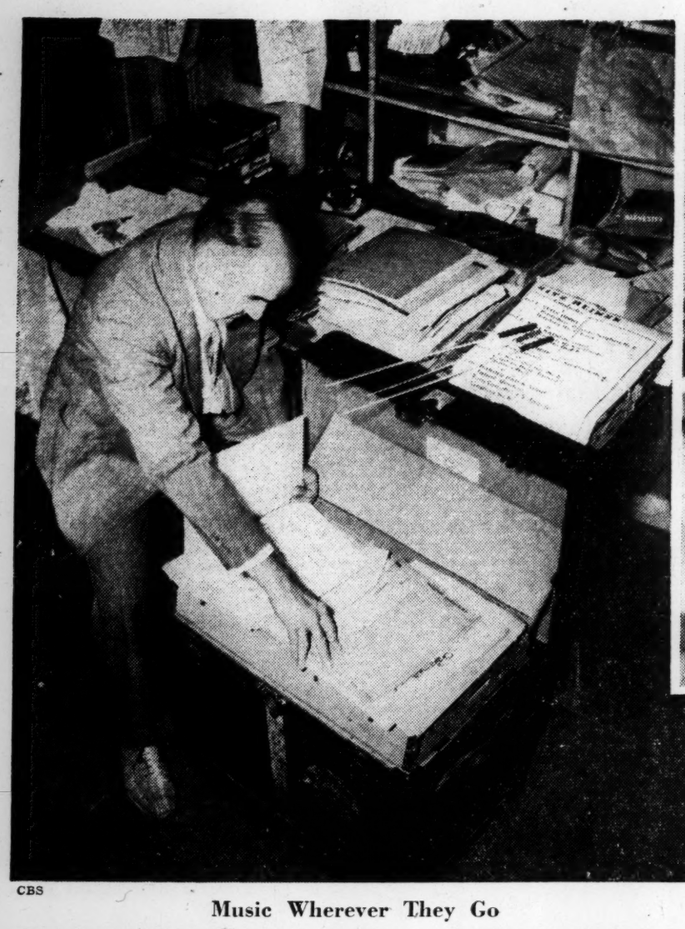


CBS

Music Wherever They Go

Musical scores for the 100 orchestra members are carefully packed in five large trunks by Librarian Emil Greinert as the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra goes on its first tour of America and Canada in ten years. Conductor John Barbirolli carries his own scores, but Mr. Greinert must arrange for orchestral parts for all the musicians. He also packs several extra batons.

Gendreau

Blowing the Town Horn

Every night for more than 1,000 years a horn has been blown by Town Horn Blower of Ripon, England, first in the market place as pictured here, then in front of the home of "The Right Worshipful, the Mayor of Ripon."

Minturn R. Allen

Arrested Grace

This picture, entered by Minturn R. Allen of Hartford, Conn., in the Hartford Times Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded a $250 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards. The prize-winning pictures are displayed in the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C.

Wide World

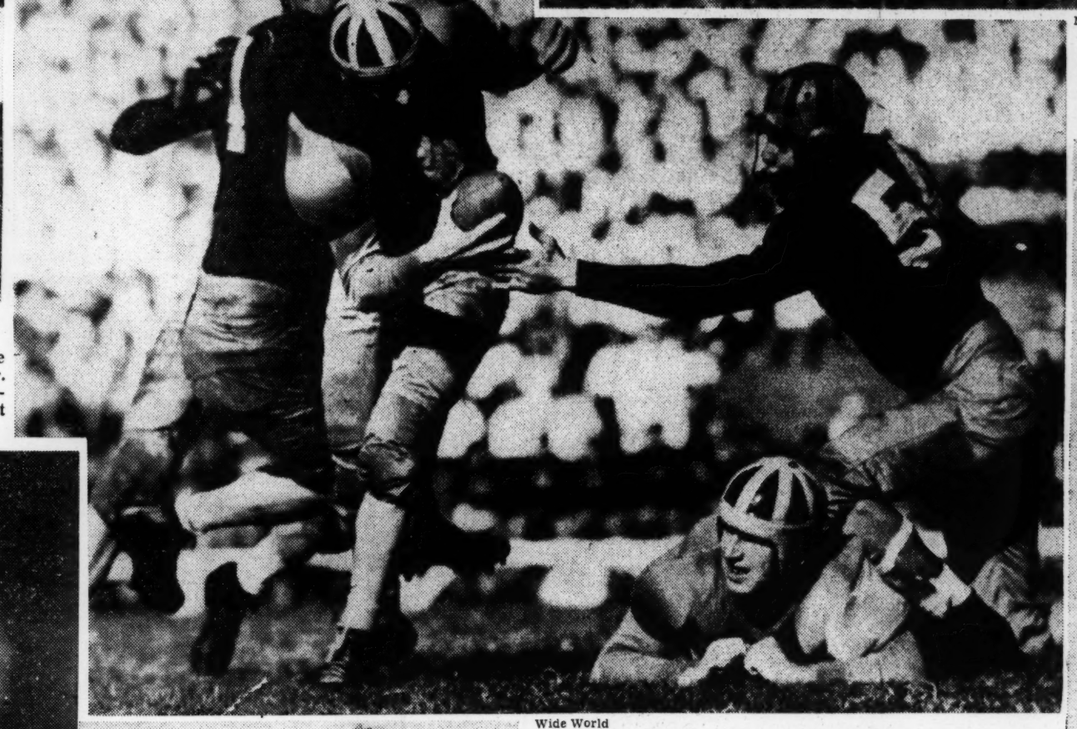
He Reads Others' Mail

Here is the censor at work in a military post office "somewhere in France" behind the Allied lines. All news emanating from the war front must be passed by the censor before it may be released. This photo was passed by the censor and released by the British War Office.

Wide World

They See a New Poland Rising

Former President Hoover, right, with Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, at the recent Pulaski Military Memorial exercises in New York. Mr. Hoover said that Poland would rise again, while the Ambassador told of the contributions made by the Poles to liberty in all countries and declared that the spirit that actuated Pulaski would triumph again.



Wide World

Football Rules the World of Sport

California tacklers bring down Oregon's Bob Smith in a recent game at Berkeley, Calif., but fail to grab the ball from him. At the left is Bill Plasch of California and at the right is California tackle Jim Lang. On the ground is Jack Smith of Oregon. Oregon won, 6 to 0.

© International

Finnish Sailors Keep Watch

Here are two typical examples of Finnish naval men shown aboard a man-of-war at Helsingfors. Finland has massed its military and naval strength in the face of the unsettled conditions in the Baltic region caused by the new demands made by Russia. Some progress in the negotiations is reported in Helsingfors.

Dr. W. A. Moline

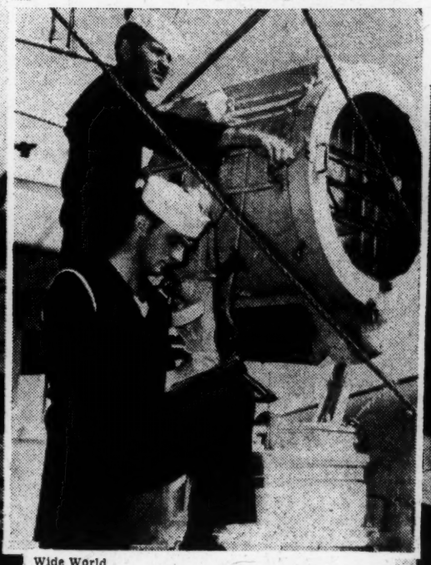
Perched Close to the Clouds

This camera nature study, entered by Dr. W. A. Moline of Spokane, Wash., in the Spokane Chronicle Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded a $250 class prize in the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Award. The snapshots were displayed in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C.

Wide World

A Leader of Fashion Returns

Mrs. Harrison Williams of New York, widely known as one of the world's "best-dressed" women, is shown on her recent arrival in the United States with her dog Mickey after a two-year stay in Europe.



Wide World

Nautical Conversation

This picture taken during U. S. fleet maneuvers off the California coast shows one sailor sending a message by means of a blinker light while another stands by to record incoming messages from other warships in the exercises.

© Harris & Ewing

Oil Retailers Protest

A. W. Hewett and L. A. Hartley, President and Secretary respectively of the Petroleum Retailers Association, recently charged before the Monopoly Committee in Washington that the practice of major oil companies of leasing stations is a mere subterfuge to avoid legal responsibilities, including social security tax payments.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mr. Martin Mole at Home

Bobby was lying on the ground aimlessly nibbling at a piece of sorrel. He had just picked some moon-daisies and the sorrel was to go with them. They were for Mummy, but he could not take them to her yet, for she was very busy this morning. She had said, "Now go and play outside, Bobby, like a good boy, and don't keep on running in and out."

He was just wondering what he could do next, when he saw something coming towards him through the grass. It was about as large as a rat, with a black fur coat and a short pointed tail.

"Good morning," Bobby said politely. "Who are you?"

The little creature jumped at the sound of Bobby's voice.

"You did startle me!" it said crossly. "And you should say, 'How are you?' not 'Who are you?' "

"I am very sorry I frightened you," said Bobby, "but I said 'who are you' because I don't know who you are. I haven't met you before."

"Oh, I see. Well, I am Mr. Martin Mole," said that gentleman in a more friendly voice. "Who, and how, are you?"

"I am Bobby, and I am quite well today, thank you. I live in the house there. Where do you live, Mr. Mole?"

"Mr. Martin Mole, if you please. Not just Mr. Mole. That might mean anybody. I live in the Large Meadow through the stile."

A Polite Request

"I suppose I couldn't come and see your house?" said Bobby wistfully. "My Mummy is busy this morning. She says I mustn't keep running in and out."

"H'm. Ahem! I am not used to little boys in my house. Still, if you are a good boy and don't rush about, you can come. I can't abide people who rush and tear about. Besides, we have three babies now, and Mrs. Martin Mole likes them to be kept quiet."

When they were getting through the stile, Bobby suddenly noticed that while Mr. Mole's front legs were very short, they had extremely long, strong claws.

"Haven't you got some nice, strong claws on your front feet, Mr. Mole!" he remarked.

"Mr. Martin Mole, if you please. Mr. Mole might mean anyone," the little creature answered fussily. "Yes. My claws are strong. They have to be: I use them for digging. They are my spades. I get my food with them. Worms and grubs, you know. Insects sometimes."

They were half-way across the Large Meadow now, and Bobby noticed several mole-hills. Mr. Mole threaded his way round these and then stopped in front of a small hole.

"This is my front door," he said. "This is where you go down. Now don't make a noise." He vanished head foremost as he spoke, leaving Bobby staring at the doorway—which hadn't any door.

A Ride in the Dark

"But I can't get in there. I'm too big," he called.

Mr. Martin Mole hurried back and peered up at him.

"Nonsense! Nonsense!" said he. "You just catch hold of my tail and hold tight. You will be all right, you'll see."

There was not much of that to hold, seeing it was so short and pointed, but Bobby did as he was told, and was agreeably surprised to find that he entered the doorway quite easily and was moving down a gentle slope.

"Isn't it dark!" he said. "I can't see anything, Mr. Martin Mole."

"You will be able to in a minute. I can see quite plainly. But I am used to it, of course."

They came into a little room just then, and Bobby found that, indeed, he was beginning to see clearly. The room was a kitchen, clean and homely, and at the table stood Mrs. Martin Mole busy with her cooking.

"Ahem! This is Bobby, my dear," explained Mr. Mole. "His mother says he mustn't keep running in and out so he didn't know what to do all the morning. He would very much like to see our babies."

"There now!" exclaimed Mrs. Mole. "Would he really?"

She led the way across the kitchen, passing through a doorway which didn't have any door, just as the front doorway hadn't any door. There, curled up in a bed of grass and leaves, lay one, two, three little baby Moles. Their velvety black fur looked so soft and clean.

Soft, Warm and Cuddly

"Aren't they dear little babies!" whispered Bobby. "Could I just touch one if I did it gently?"

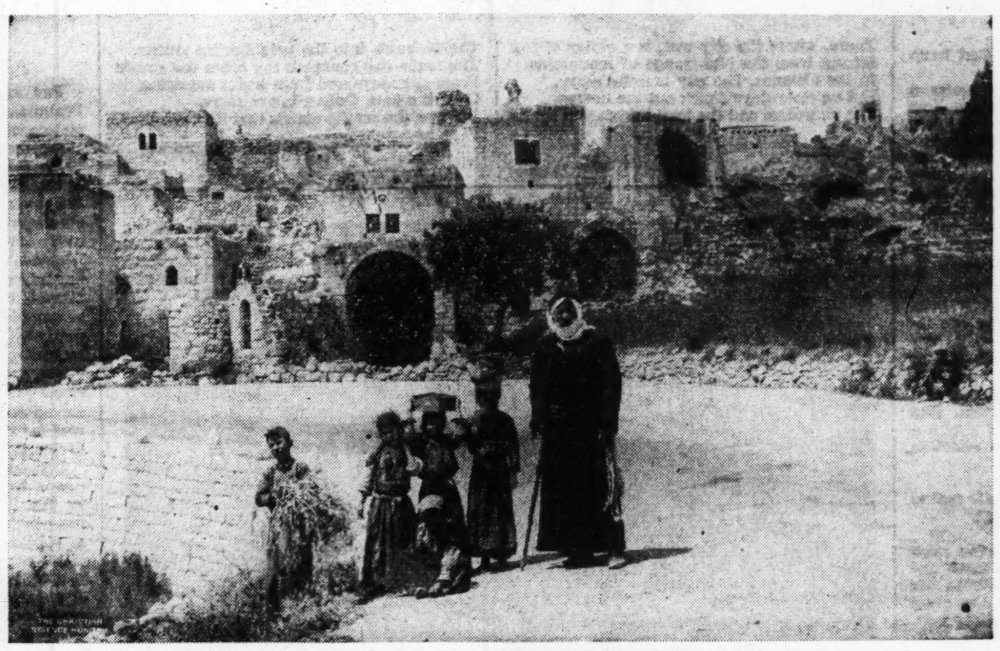
"You may pick one up if you like," she answered, for she could see that Bobby was a nice little boy, and would be careful.

Bobby spent a very pleasant hour, sitting in the rocker, cuddling the little Mole and eating some biscuits which Mrs. Mole gave him.

"I expect it is my dinner-time now," said Bobby. "I had better go home. Thank you very much for having me. Can I come another day?"

Mrs. Mole assured him he could. "Come when the little ones are old enough to play," said she.

Margery J. Brignall



Children play along the streets of the old town of Bethany, where Lazarus lived

Roly-Poly Meets Little Rhino

Mrs. Rhino was teaching her baby to run. She made him go in front while she pushed him gently with the point of her horn.

"Faster, faster," she urged. "Spring along the ground as I do. Don't waddle. You are not a hippopotamus, you know."

At the end of half an hour, Mrs. Rhino decided it was time for a mud bath.

"Come along," she said. "Down to the swamp!"

Little Rhino, glad that the running lesson was over, sped on in front, and arrived at the swamp just ahead of his mother.

"Now then, in you go," she said.

"Ugh!" cried Baby Rhino. "I don't like mud baths," and he scrambled on to the grassy bank.

Roly-Poly, the baby Elephant, was coming along at that moment on his way to the river. He happened to glance towards the swamp and saw a strange-looking little object, caked with fast drying mud, rolling about on the grass.

"You had better come for a swim!" he called.

"I've just been having a running lesson and a mud bath," said little Rhino, trotting up to Roly-Poly. "I can't swim yet, I've only had two lessons."

A Swimming Lesson

"Well, come on, we'll teach you. Mrs. Hippo is in the water with Rubadub, he's just learnt to swim."

"Hello!" cried Rubadub. "Who is this? He does look dirty."

"It's little Rhino, He's had a mud bath and now he wants a swimming lesson," answered Roly-Poly.

"Does he?" snorted Mrs. Rhino, coming up behind. "Well, I'll give him one." And she lumbered into the river, making muddy circles as she went under the water.

"Now then," she said, and proceeded to teach little Rhino to swim. At the end of an hour he could go alone quite well.

They played about for some time, and then Mrs. Jumbo started trumpeting, way back in the forest.

"That's my mother," said Roly-Poly. "Will you both come home to tea with me?"

Mrs. Hippo and Mrs. Rhino gave their consent to this, so they trotted off together.

"Shall we be friends?" suggested Roly-Poly.

"Yes!" cried Rubadub.

"Rather!" agreed Rhino.

Rhino Wins a Race

"We'll meet every day at the river—we all like the water—and I love making friends," said Roly-Poly as he padded along between the other two.

"So do we," chorused Rubadub and little Rhino.

"Let's run a race," suggested Rhino, anxious to try his newly acquired powers of speed.

"All right. One, two, three, go!" said Roly-Poly.

Rhino sprang over the ground in a way his mother had taught him, easily keeping the lead. Roly-Poly was second, and Rubadub last. His little barrel-shaped body on its short legs looked very funny as he trotted over the ground.

"I expect that's due to my lesson this afternoon," observed the little rhinoceros.

"Mother," said Roly-Poly as they entered the forest clearing where he lived, "I've brought little Rhino and Rubadub to tea. I met little Rhino down by the river. He has just learned to swim and we are going to be pals."

"That's right," replied Mrs. Jumbo, giving them each a pat with her trunk. "It's good to have plenty of friends."

Come, Let Us Read!

Book Reviews

In autumn every maple tree
Is like a bright balloon
Tugging wildly to be free—
Yellow. Pink. Maroon.

And wouldn't it be fun if we
Should cut them loose to fly?
Quick as a wink, then, there would be
A party in the sky!

—"Autumn Party" in "Before Things Happen," by Dorothy Aldis (G. P. Putnam's Sons)

"Before Things Happen," a book of simple, merry verses, will please those who are very young. Their parents and teachers, too, will be happy to find this new book by Dorothy Aldis, author of "Everything and Anything."

Our favorites are the verses about "The New Pet," "Story of the Baby Squirrel," "Ironing," "A Pot of Yellow Crocuses," "Winter Flower Store" and "Autumn Party," quoted on this page.

Let's Pretend

There's a little girl with a great big imagination whom Marjorie Peters introduces to young readers in "Nancy Goes Places." Nancy went lots of places and her adventures are all pictured as she travels.

"Now some people travel in steamships—
and others go places in trains.
There are many who drive with a trailer,
while some prefer flying in planes.
But Nancy goes places 'most every day—
and with her Imagination
A ride up the street is as thrilling a treat
as traveling all over creation."

So goes the introduction to this book which you will find very different from most stories you have read. To Nancy, everything seemed possible while playing the game of "Let's Pretend." If you like to play this game then you'll enjoy reading about Nancy's surprising experiences.

A London Coster-monger

Eleanor Thomas's book "Mr. Pearly of Pepper Pot Lane," with just right pictures by Charlotte Becker takes you to London. Mr. Pearly was a coster. He sold flowers and potted plants, fruit and vegetables in the great city of London. In the spring his cart was gay with lilacs.

Peter, his gray donkey, loved to sniff the sweetness of the flowers. He liked best of all the autumn, when the early morning air was frosty. Then the coster loaded his cart with apples instead of flowers and Peter thought there was nothing in the whole world so nice as an apple, unless it might be a lump of sugar.

The coster's friendship with a little boy named Robin will interest you. How Peter got into the courtyard of Buckingham Palace at the changing of the guard is a good tale. The book is full of fun and surprises, things happen one after another with no dull moments for the reader.

Mr. Pearly said: "Master Robin's a proper boy, he is," "Peter, he's a proper donkey, and I'm a proper coster too." We think you will agree with him.

A Horse Story

Once there was a horse, Thomas, who had been a milk horse for twenty years. Mr. Arbuthnot, the milkman, loved Thomas and Thomas loved him. He loved the city with all its noises and crowded streets. He really was an unusual horse for he even liked the exhaust fumes from automobiles.

Now there were two kindly but, shall we say, interfering, ladies, who had seen Mr. Arbuthnot bring Thomas to drink from the bucket in front of the Humane Society station ever since they could remember, and they knew it must be a very long time. One day they asked him:

"How old is he?"

"He's over twenty years old," said Mr. Arbuthnot proudly, and he's stronger than he ever was.

"Don't you think," said the ladies, "that he is old enough to be retired?"

"He's certainly that, ma'am," said Mr. Arbuthnot. "But he doesn't want to be retired. He loves the city and he loves his milk round."

However, the kind little ladies had Thomas sent off to a farm on Long Island. On the next Sunday Mr. Arbuthnot, when he went to see Thomas, found him dejected indeed. You may read more about Thomas and how the ladies were finally convinced that Thomas liked hot New York City streets and hard work rather than retirement in the country, in an amusing book "Thomas Retires" written, and illustrated in color by Margaret Van Doren.

When You Are Very Young

Two books for the youngest members of the family are "The Gay A B C," by Françoise, and "Mother Goose Rhymes," with drawings by Ruth Ives.

The A B C Book is a gay, colorful first book, uniform with this artist's "Gay Mother Goose" of last year. There is a story with each letter from A is for Apple to Z is for Zoo with twenty-six jolly pictures of all sorts of things little people like.

And last of all is a wee "Mother Goose," the eighth in the tiny Stocking Book series made by Holiday House. Some favorite rhymes with the nicest kind of little pictures are here from "Old King Cole" to the bedtime lullaby, "Bye, baby bunting." This is just the right book to tuck away in the stockings of the littlest ones on Christmas Eve, or for their first birthdays.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Doings of Dicky Daw

Dicky Daw is only a tiny bird in a nest when the story of his doings begins. But he is far too active and inquisitive to stay there long and manages to tumble out of the belfry window with a flap and a flop right into the middle of the most exciting adventures which he shares with a family of children. In "The Doings of Dicky Daw," by Hester Wagstaff, you see him, charmingly drawn by the author, getting into all kinds of mischief, and growing bigger, and stronger, and more clever all the time.

If it hadn't been for his keen little eye there certainly would have been no seaside holiday for anyone, but nothing escapes him, and just because he is so brave and persistent, the spades are bought, and the buckets are bought, and off they all go.

This quaint little jackdaw is a truly lovable character, and the colored illustrations, sprinkled so freely over each page, are a delightful accompaniment to an unusually entertaining story.

D. A. L.

Books Reviewed

Before Things Happen, by Dorothy Aldis. With drawings by Margaret Freeman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Nancy Goes Places, by Marjorie Peters. Illustrations by the author. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

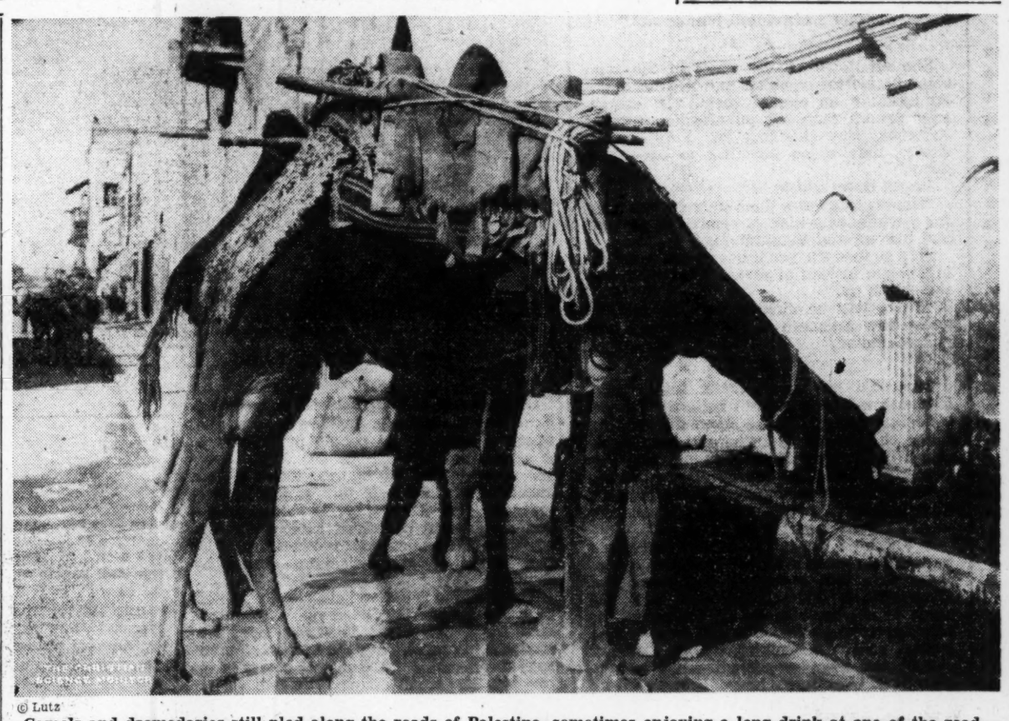
Mr. Pearly of Pepper Pot Lane, by Eleanor Thomas. Illustrated by Charlotte Becker. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Thomas Retires, by Margaret Van Doren. Illustrated in four colors by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $1.00.

The Gay A B C, by Françoise. Illustrated in color. New York and London. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mother Goose, drawings by Ruth Ives. New York: Holiday House. $ .50.

The Doings of Dicky Daw, by Hester Wagstaff. London: Hamish Hamilton. 4s. 6d. net.



© Lutz

Camels and dromedaries still plod along the roads of Palestine, sometimes enjoying a long drink at one of the roadside watering troughs.

The Spider

The spider hangs his nets
upon the bushes.
In the early morning,
they are frosty with dew.
If I gently shake them,
down will come a shower of
little pearls
to fall into the cups of the
flowers!

ELEANOR ALLEN

Photograph Through Courtesy of the Downtown Gallery, New York City

A Goose of Bronze

"Is that a goose?" asked Nancy.

"It is in a way," said her mother who was holding this photograph of a sculpture by Robert Laurent in her hand. "It is called, 'Goose,' and it looks like one. Its tail, and neat feathers, and curved neck and open beak make it seem very, very goose-like."

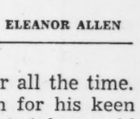
"Then, it is a goose," insisted Nancy, a bit impatient.

"It is an image of a goose, darling, made of bronze. The artist was clever, wasn't he, to shape that lovely bird so that it seems real?"

It was hard to believe. It still seemed to Nancy that the bronze goose could raise its wings and fly off.

Tessie

Tells the Story of Her Life



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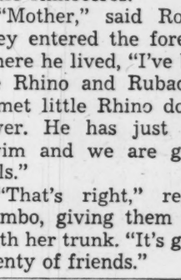

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The Home Forum

Squashes and Appreciation

"How is that for a gift?" he said, as he lifted the last squash from the car and set it with the others on the grass. "Seven squashes."

"A gift? Who gave them to you?"

"I stopped at a roadside stand to buy some eggs and the man gave me these squashes."

She laughed. "Did he give you the eggs, too?"

"Oh, no. I paid for the eggs. You think I'm joking?"

"You look serious enough."

* * *

"You see, it happened this way. He had a heap of squashes by his stand—a miniature mountain of them—squashes of all kinds and colors. I asked him their names. I'd been curious about squashes for a long time and I thought this was a good chance to learn something."

"What's the name of the pumpkin-colored one?" she asked, stooping down and touching it with her hand.

"Golden Delicious. And the dark green one is a Black Delicious. This is a Blue Hubbard. The scallop-shaped one he called a Pattypan. Oh, I learned my lesson all right."

"But Henry, seven of them! I can understand how he might have given you one as a sample. But seven! Did he just hand them to you like that?"

"Not all at once. We got into quite a conversation, you see, about squashes. How to grow them, how to cook them—why, we must have talked fifteen or twenty minutes. We went way back to Indian and Puritan days. The fellow is a sort of squash fancier, I guess. So he appreciates somebody else taking an interest. To most people, I suppose, a squash is just a squash."

"You appreciated his squashes," she said, "and he appreciated your appreciation."

* * *

"It was funny, though, the way it happened. When I started to leave, he said he wanted to give me a squash. Then he decided I needed another to go with it—for balance, I suppose. Before he finished, he gave me one of every kind. You ought to have seen how he handled them. Ran his hand over them the way you'd stroke a cat. I actually believe he has an affection for squashes."

"Uncooked as well as cooked?"

"He told me about the pies his wife makes and I told him about your puddings."

"No!"

"Yes, I did. Poor man had never even heard of a squash pudding before. I explained it was like a deep pie without the crust. He thought a pie without the crust would be a pie without its better part. I said, if the pudding was made with plenty of raisins and served with thick cream, he'd never miss the crust. I don't know whether I convinced him or not."

* * *

She sat down on the grass in the sunshine beside the squashes and laid her hand thoughtfully on one of them. "Of course, your squash man has an affection for his squashes. Why shouldn't he? I do myself. Really, they're too beautiful to eat—right away."

He sat down beside her.

"Henry, let's leave them here on the grass for a while, as a kind of symbol of autumn and harvest and thanksgiving."

"If I go to sleep, you'll have eight squashes in the sun instead of seven. What kind will the eighth be?"

"There will be nine of us," she said. "I know how a squash feels—warm and lazy and contented."

* * *

They did not speak for a little while. "Tomorrow," he mused, "I believe I'll begin collecting apples. Driving about the country, I can pick up an apple here and an apple there. Ever since I can remember, I've wanted to know all the different varieties by sight; and by taste, too, if that's possible. They'll be harder than squashes. Not harder to get, I mean, but harder to learn."

"I haven't a doubt," she said, "that you'll be bringing home a barrel of apples one of these days that somebody has given you, given you in appreciation. And now I'm going to tell *you* something. You're not the only appreciative person in this family. Yesterday, as I was walking up the street, I caught the most wonderful whiff coming from Mrs. Woodbury's house. It was as if all the warmth and ripeness and sweetness of the summer had been captured and concentrated in her kitchen. She was pickling and preserving. What did I do (being both nosy and appreciative) but go in and thank her for the delectable fragrance. And what did she do but present me with a jar of it on the spot. I felt a little foolish, I admit. But Mrs. Woodbury knows me too well, I hope, to suppose I was hinting for a hand-out. Of course, if you or I did the same thing again—"

"Martha?"

"Yes?"

"I think—"

"Yes, I think so, too."

"I think it would be a nice idea—"

"A very nice idea, Henry."

"If, when you made the first squash pudding—"

"Exactly."

"You'd bake a small one for the squash man. Just to, well, just to—"

"Why, just to show him our appreciation."

ROBERT FRANCIS

No House Within Sight

On the last day of April, 1849, we began our journey to California. . . . The afternoon wore quietly away, the weather being rather brighter and warmer than in the morning, —and now night was coming on. No house was within sight.

Why did I look for one? I knew we were to camp; but surely there would be a few trees or a sheltering hillside against which to place our wagon. No, only the level prairie stretched on each side of the way. Nothing indicated a place for us,—a cozy nook, in which for the night we might be guarded, at least by banks and boughs. I had for months anticipated this hour, yet, not till it came, did I realize the blank dreariness of seeing night come on without house or home to shelter us and our baby-girl. And this was to be the same for many weeks, perhaps months. It was a chilling prospect, and there was a terrible shrinking from it in my heart; but I kept it all to myself and we were soon busy making things as comfortable as we could for the night. Our wagon was large, we were provided with straw and plenty of bed clothes; and soon a very tolerable resting place was ready for us. Our little Mary had been happy as a lark all day, and now sank to sleep in her straw and blanket bed, as serenely as though she were in a palace, on a downy pillow. At first the oppressive sense of homelessness, and an instinct of watchfulness, kept me awake. Perhaps it was not to be wondered at in one whose life had so far been spent in city or town, surrounded by the accompaniments of civilization, and who was now, for the first time in her life, "camping out."—From "A Frontier Lady," by Sarah Royce. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

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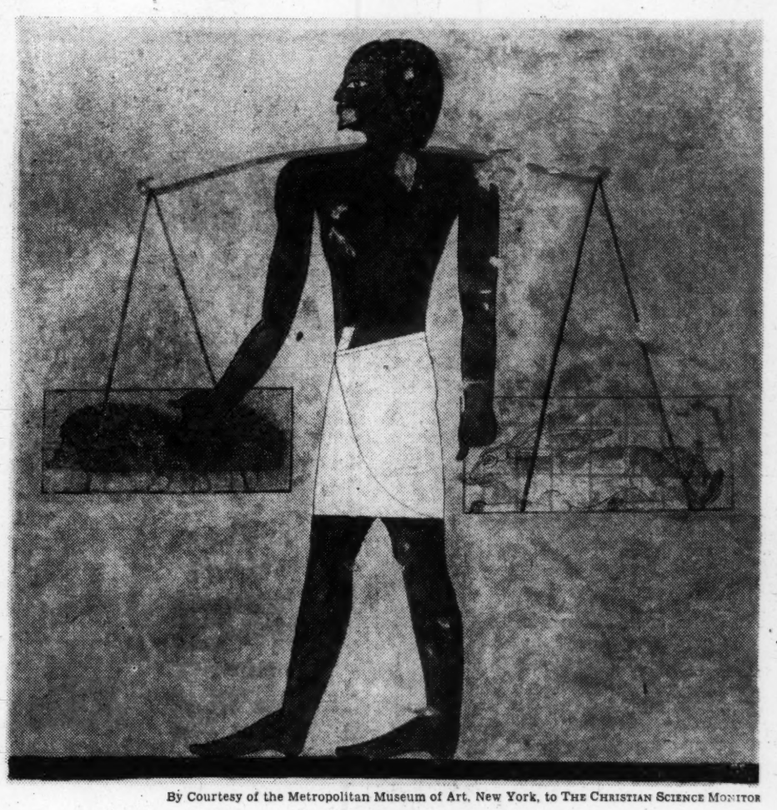
Only a Tower Stays

There, where the city was, is a valley of fog
Sifting from the high range of mountains
In the distance. The city is miles away,
But on clear days I pick out the houses,
The churches, and the long bridge that spans
The Mohawk into the neighboring village.
The scene has changed; fog hides the smoke
From chimneys and from trains sweeping
Over the flats. Only a tower stays,
Built on the fragile clouds that fill the valley.

LANSING CHRISTMAN



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPY OF A DETAIL FROM A WALL PAINTING OF ANCIENT EGYPT

On the wall of the Tomb of Khnum-hotep, Beni-Hasan, there is painted a scene in which a great many people participate in a ceremonial offering to the king. There are several rows of figures, including the members of the king's family, priests, and servants. The latter carry the food offerings, and the servant portrayed here, designated as "Man With Hedgehogs and Hare," has two crates of animals slung across his shoulder.

The drawing is flat and clear in the typical Egyptian manner. The servant's shoulders face front, while his legs and head are rendered in profile. Thus the draftsman managed to describe his subjects as fully as possible. The small animals are also clearly defined so that their identity is unmistakable.

This copy in tempera is in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The original, made about 2000 B. C. in the 12th Dynasty, is in Egypt.

Autumn Night

Clear night,
Moon-bright,
Wild wind blowing.

North sky,
Pole-high,
Weird light glowing

Dark world,
Star-hurled,
Eastward turning.

Lamps gleam,
Men dream,
Hearth log burning.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Expert Wood-Carvers of the Northwest

The Indians of the North Pacific coast were the most proficient woodworkers of all the North American natives. Among the Thlinkeets, Haidas, and Nootkas residing from southern Alaska to Vancouver Island the native houses, canoes, wooden totem poles and carved utensils represent a high order of workmanship and considerable artistic attainment. These tribes had available for their handiwork Western Red Cedar for their houses and canoes, and Alaskan Cedar for their smaller articles. Except as a source of food, these cedars were as important to the North Pacific Indians as the palm to the Malayo-Polynesian races of the South Pacific.

The native houses were family or communal structures varying in size from twenty feet square up to fifty feet wide and a hundred feet long. Posts often carved and decorated were set in the ground to support a heavy ridge pole. Lower side posts at each side supported the eave plates. The walls were made of split planks fastened to the posts horizontally in clapboard fashion with lapped edges. A small door in the gable front was often ornately decorated with carvings Fires were built on the earth floor in the center, sometimes excavated below the ground level. Some tribes used roof vents, others depended upon holes in the structure to let out the smoke.

Around the sides of the house a raised platform of split planks, often divided into stalls for the separate families, provided sleeping space and storage for possessions. The interior supporting posts were often elaborately carved with totemic designs, and totem poles were set against the outside front or stood singly in front of the house at some distance from it. . . .

The totem pole was at once a heraldic device indicating the clan and family affiliation and a current record of individual history. Well-regarded missionaries who were accepted into their clan or family stand there today on their totems, tall-hatted, bearded men amongst the seals, whales, and bears which represent their tribal clans and events in the history of their group. The carvings of the totems is generally good: The hands usually have three fingers and are folded across the breast. We have already noted this similarity to the Maori carvings of New Zealand. The effect of the totems is further emphasized by painting in high colors and inlays of shell for eyes and other accents. The size of the totems was limited only by the size of available logs and the ambition of the native craftsmen: some of them are nearly a hundred feet in height.

The canoes were generally fashioned from a single log, and the largest were upward of seventy feet in length, six feet of beam and four feet deep. Such a canoe could carry more than fifty warriors. The prow was sometimes a separate piece of wood raised and gracefully curved like a duck's neck, with a monster grotesque head at the extremity. Paddles were generally of yew or Alaska Cedar with shovel-shaped blades and a cross helve at the upper end. . . .

Among the carved wooden utensils, the most interesting are the oil and food bowls and wooden spoons and dippers. An oil bowl on my desk, in the form of a seal with totemic symbols on the sides, an open mouth with bone teeth, mother-of-pearl eyes and inlaid bone ornaments, is a work of art worthy of any people.—FRANK H. LAMB, in "Sagas of the Evergreens." (New York: Norton.)

October

The bright New England hills
Unroll
Like flames across
A Chinese scroll.

M. M. M.

Refuge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The beautiful and inspiring forty-sixth Psalm begins and ends with the comforting statement that "God is our refuge." To all storm-tossed mortals seeking a refuge from violence and hostile forces, this Psalm, read in the light of Christian Science, offers practical assistance in finding shelter from error On page 83 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy affirms: "Science only can explain the incredible good and evil elements now coming to the surface Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days." Indeed, is it not because mortals are reluctant to turn to God, Truth, as their refuge, that many are homeless wanderers today? Because the "refugee" problem can be rightly solved only on the basis of God as the one real refuge, mortals need earnestly to seek divine protection.

But, some may ask, how can one find refuge in God, or Truth, when He is not visible to the physical senses? Christian Science teaches that the real man, whom God created, is spiritual, the perfect reflection of divine Mind, which created him. Hence, the sense of man as persecuted, homeless, and despairing is a false state of consciousness, a dream sense, from which one needs to awaken. This awakening is a spiritually mental and moral process whereby one comes into the realization that truly "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

All mortals bowed down with fear, discouragement, or despondency may find that there is a way out of their difficulties if they will humbly seek the way God has provided, the way carefully pointed out by Christ Jesus, and fully explained in the writings of Mrs. Eddy, who, on page 394 of Science and Health, pertinently asks: "Are material means the only refuge from fatal chances? Is there no divine permission to conquer discord of every kind with harmony, with Truth and Love?"

An earnest student may prove for himself that there is "divine permission to conquer discord of every kind" through the power of God. First, one should ask himself what he believes to be the cause of his difficulties If he believes he is being persecuted, that is, according to the dictionary, being pursued "in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict," would it not be consistent to ask what belief he is entertaining concerning God's power to rescue him from his would-be persecutors? Naturally one does not propose to give up his faith in God because he is persecuted. Following the teachings of the Bible, however, one may find the way to overcome seeming persecution.

In the seventeenth chapter of 1 Kings it is recorded that Elijah, when persecuted, was instructed by God to go to Zarephath, where a widow woman would sustain him. On arriving at Zarephath he was met by a widow, but she had no means. When he asked this woman for water and bread, she explained (I Kings 17:12), "As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse: and, behold, I am gathering two sticks, that I may go in and dress it for me and my son, that we may eat it, and die." Had Elijah been looking for wealth, or ease in matter, he no doubt would have thought that this could not be the widow who was to sustain him. But Elijah, immediately recognizing the opportunity to prove that God is a refuge from lack, misery, and distress, admonished the woman to do as she had planned, only to make him a cake first. And we read that "she, and he, and her house, did eat many days: and the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail."

Elijah discerned the Christ, Truth, sufficiently to realize that refuge from adverse material conditions lies in demonstrating God's spiritual law. The student of Christian Science also learns that in God's service he finds substance and daily supply. Expressing the Godlike qualities of love, justice, kindness, unselfishness, forgiveness, the student learns the eternal nature of his true selfhood. As he acquaints himself with Biblical characters and their method of overcoming evil through the power of God, his fears are lessened and his faith is increased. Finally, refusing to accept the false evidence of the physical senses concerning the reality of hate, greed, pride, resentment, injustice, and holding steadfastly to the spiritual ideas of God as the only realities, he comes into the clear realization that there is but one enemy, one common foe, and that is mortal mind.

With this understanding that mortal mind or matter is a false sense of life, the student begins to watch his thoughts, and to claim his God-given right to health, home, harmony, and abundance, for he knows that these, being based on divine Principle, are demonstrable. War and strife give way to peace and unity as God's spiritual creation is apprehended

The mental work necessary to arouse one out of a mortal sense of existence and bring the spiritual illumination that dispels discord, is not difficult, but it requires childlike faith in God, good, whose laws can be demonstrated when rightly understood. All may learn of God's infinite goodness; all may feel His loving care and protection, for, as Mrs. Eddy declares in "Unity of Good" (p. 57), "Man's refuge is in spirituality, 'under the shadow of the Almighty.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

בעשיצונג

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשרי בענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשעז סייענס

דער שעהנער און בעגיימסטערענדער זעקס-אוז-פערציגסטער מזמור פון תהלים פאנגט זיך אן און ענדיגט זיך מים דער מרייסטענדער ערקלערונג, אז „אמם איז אונזער בעשיצונג." וועז מען לעזם דיזען מזמור אין דעם ליכם פון קריסטשיז סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפם), זעהם מען אז ער באם אן א פראקטישע הילף צו אלין שטורם-געפערבענע שטערבליכע, וועלכע זוכען א בעשיצונג פון גזרות און פון דעם האס פון זייערע שונאים. און וועלכע וואלטען וועלען דעריבער בעפיגען א שוץ פון זייערע שונים וועלכע פערפאלגען זיי. אויפן זייט 83 פון „וויסענשאפם און געזונם מים א שלוסעל צו די Scriptures" „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. הייזיגע שריפטען.

פערזיכערם אונז מערי ביקער עדדי. אז „אמם איז אונזער בעשיצונג פון מוצה, און פערשטאנדיקער וויסענשאפם אליין קען אונז נעכטען צו פערשטעהן די אונגלויבליכע גוטע און שלעכטע עלעמענטען וועלכע קומען יעצם ארויף אויף דעם אויבערפלעכליכען גרונד. די שטערבליכע מוזען נעפיגען זייער בעשיצונג אין דער וואהרהייט. כדי זיי זאלען קענען אויספויידיגן דעם אירמהום פון דיזע שפעטערדיגע מעג" אין אמתין נערעמ. וואלטען מיר דען הויגע בעהאם אזוי פיעל הויטלאזיגע וואנדערער. וועז די שטערבליכע וואלטען זיך נעקעהרם זו גאם. אדער די וואהרהייט פאר זייער בעשיצונג? דערפאר וואם דער ריכטיגער עקסעפר צו דעם „פליכטליגע" פראבלעם איז נאר צו בעפונדען וועלען אין דעם גייסטיגען פערשטאנדנ פון גאם. וועלכער וועם זיך אנזעהן אלס אונזער אינצוגער ווירקליכער שוץ. האבען די שטערבליכע בעדאפף זוכען דיזע נעפליכע בעשיצונג מיטין גאנצען הארצען

אבער. אויסיצער מעג פרעגען. וו אזוי קען מען נעפינען בעשיצונג אין גאם. אדער די וואהרהייט וועז מען קען אויהם נים בעררויעז מים די פיזישע חושים קריסטשען סויענס לערענם אז דער אמתיער מענש, וואס גאם האם בעשאפען, איז גייסטיג, און אז ער איז דער אפלקאמענער אפשפיגלונג פון דעם נעפליכען נעדאנק וואס האם אויהם בעשאפען. דעריבער קענען מיר קומען צום בעשלוס, אז דער בעררוף פון דעם מענשען אלס א פרעפאלגער, הויטלאזיגער, און פראנגלויבליכער בעשעפענים איז א פאלשער נעדאנק, א חלום פון וועלכען מען דארף זיך אויפוועקען דער פרעצעם וו. אזוי נים נאכם זיך אויף פון דיזען בייזיגען חלום איז א נייסטיגער און מאראלישער שטרעבונג, א פעלאנג צו דערגרייכען דעם ווירקליכען פערפאלגם. אז „אמם איז מאכם אונזער בעשיצונג און שטארקהייט, אונזער הילף אין אלע נויטען. ווייל ער איז אומעטום דא."

די אלע שטערבליכע, וועלכע זוכען אויסצובויגען מים מוצה. ארפאנגשלאגען פון מומח, און פערזונגליקם קענען נעפינען דעם וועג וו אזוי ארויסצוקרייכען פון זייערע צרות. וועז זיי וועלען „מכם זוכען דיזען וועג. וואס גאם האם פערואהרם פאר זיי. מים ערנסט קריסטוס יעשוס האם אנגעוויזען מים גרוים פאדרוכ קיים. און וואס מרם עדדי האם אנגעוויזען אויף א גאנץ קלארען און פאלקאמענעם אופן אין איהר שריפטען אויפן זייט 394 פון „וויסענשאפם און געזונם." פרעגם זי צום פונקם: „זוינען מאטעריעלע מיטלען די אויסיצונג יעשוצונג פאר מויטליכע און אונגלויבליכע צופאלליג האבען מיר דען קיין קענם עקסליכע ערלויבנים צו בעזיגען יידען מיט אונגלויב אוז שלעכטעם דורך האראפ; וואס דער ריכטיגער אן ערנסטער שטודענם קען זיך זעלבסם בעציינען. אז עס איז מאכט יע זאכ א „געשליכע ערלויבנים צו בעזיגען יעדעז מיט אונגלויב און שלעכטעם" דורך דער מאכם פון גאם ערשטעגט מוז ער זיך שטעהלען די פראגע, איז וואס ב ו איך אויסנעגלויבם אלס די אורזאכע פון מויטע צרוהן? אויב ער גלויבם, אז מען פערפאלגם איהם דאכם הייסט ליים דעם וועדערטר-בוך אז מען יאגם איהם, אויה א פערפאלגער צו ווערם מהאן קומערען. אדער „וויינגען," האם ער זיך דען נים בעדארפם פרעגען. וואס דענק איך וועגען גאנצ מאכם אלס א מיטעל צו בעפרייען זיך פון די יקניגע וואס וואלטען וועלען מיר פערזאלעזען נאטירליך. עס ליעגם נים אין דעם מענשענס זינען אויפצוגעבען זיין גלויבען אין גאם גראדע דערפאר וואס מען פער-פאלגם איהם. אבער. דער וואס איז נעפרייי צו די הויליגע שריפטען קען נעפינען דעם וועג וו אזוי בייצוקומען שיינבארע פערזאלגונג.

עס שטעהם נעשריבען אין דעם זיבצעהנטען קאפיטעל פון דעם ספר מלכים א, אז וועז אליהו הנביא איז פערפאלגם נעוואָרען פון זייטע שונאים האם איהם גאם בעהיימען קעהן נאך צרפת. וואו א פרוי. און אלמנה. וועם איהם שפייזען אבער וועז ער איז אנגע-קומען אין שטאדם. און האם נעפראפען די אלמנה האם ער אויסנעפונדען אז זי האם איהם נאר נים נעהאם וואס צו נעבען וועז ער האם איהר נעבעטען אז זי זאל איהם נעבען וואסער און ברוים האם זי איהם נע-עכטפערם (מלכים א יז:12). „אזוי וואהר וו דער האר דיין גאם לעבם. אויב זיך האב א קוכען, אהוץ א האנט פול פון מעהל אין קרוג, און א ביסעל איל אין א פלאש. און איך קלייב העלצער כדי איך זאל אריין-נעהן אין הויז און עס צוריכם מאכען פאר מיר און מיין זוהן, און מיר זאלען עס עסען, און נאכער שטארבען." וועז אליהו הנביא וואלם נעזוכם רייכטהום.

דער וואס וואלט וועלע: בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשעז סייענס, לייטפראסור. וואס וועדם אויסנע-נעבען איז דער אידישער שפראך. זאל שרייבען אן מא כען זיין מערלאנד בעפאנט צו דער קריסטשעז סייענס פאבליקיישנ פאריין. באסטאן, מאסטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Street Scene in Jerusalem

Nothing can equal the picturesqueness of the scene that we looked on when we sat, as we often did for hours together, in the courtyard of the Holy Sepulchre, watching the crowd of worshippers going in and out. Greek priests with their hair done up in chignons and their high caps; women from Bethlehem with their tall mediaeval headdresses dating from a fashion prevalent in Europe in the twelfth century and brought in by the Crusaders; Abyssinians black as ink; white-robed Carmelite monks; Franciscans in brown; Dominicans in black and white; ecclesiastics from all countries in their robes and finery; Nestorians, Georgians, Maronites; Copts with pale faces and long black beards; Armenians in pointed hoods; veiled women scarcely to be distinguished from Mohametans; tattooed women from Syria in bright gowns, carrying their children on their shoulders; sheiks from the desert wearing their stately camelhair cloaks falling in classic folds over silk garments; . . . all these stream by in endless procession, while pigeons circle about in the blue sky and nest in the fretted traceries of the façade carved by the Crusaders, and, at the appointed hours, overpowering the droning chants that come from within the church, the Muezzin from a minaret overlooking the court, in ringing tones of passionate intensity, calls the passionate faithful to their prayers.—From "A Modern Pilgrimage," by Mary Berenson. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1939

3600 M.P.H. Is Speed of Glass Crack

High-speed photography experts find that out; What can happen once in 34 trillion times?

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Have you ever wondered how fast a crack spreads when glass is broken? Investigators at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology did, and because they had methods of achieving high speed photography available, they found out. Nearly a mile a second is the answer.

It can happen only once in 33,909,519,118,592 times!

But here's that once!

Four grain cars of the Canadian National Railway were loaded at Dauphin, Manitoba, and were routed to Lakehead elevators by the Manitoba "pool" elevator. Nine days later those same four cars were back under the spouts of the Dauphin elevator for a second load.

The cars in this unusual coincidence were numbered 504481; 503946; 507934, and 501113.

A statistical expert of the compani's car service department delved into the figures and worked it out that the odds against such a quick repetition of the same four cars turning up at the same elevator within 10 days were 33,909,519,118,592 to one!

With her 14 paying crew members unabashed by news of submarines, hurricanes, mines, contraband cargoes and prize crews, the schooner Yankee has put out of Gloucester for another world cruise—to last, according to the precisely-planning skipper, Capt. Irving Johnson—until April, 1941. Captain Johnson is taking his wife and two little boys along on this second adventurous voyage. Why worry about the war and submarines, he said before leaving, for who would want to take a yacht like this?

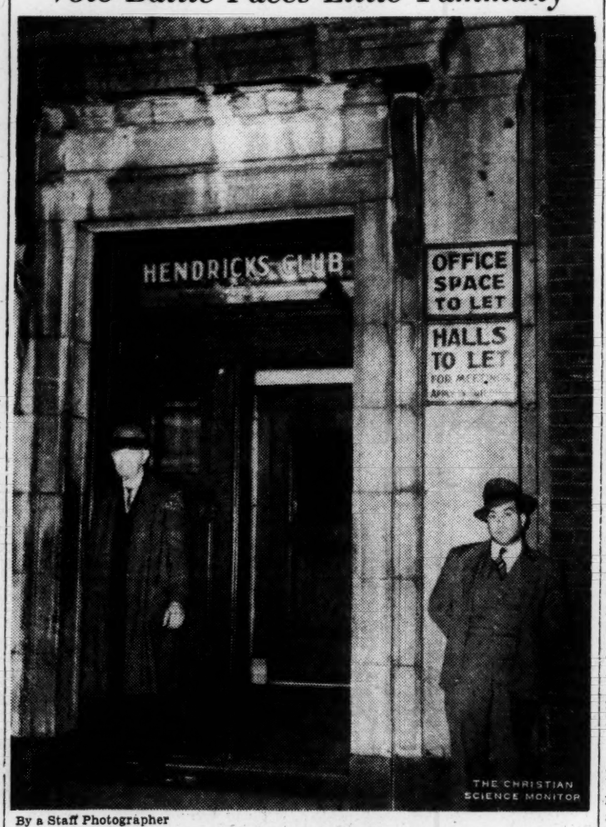
What effect will the new wasp waist styles for fall have upon one inventor's fond hopes for a rising popularity in lighter-than-aircraft? Last summer the women angered fishermen not a little because the idea of fashioning sneads (headgear) from fine nets caused a depletion of their supply and consequent rise in price. On file in Washington are complete details for popularizing ballooning to the point of making every family in America balloon-conscious. The invention calls for a "means and apparatus for propelling and guiding balloons" by hitching eagles or condors to a corset so as to use their flying abiilty to direct the path of such craft. Should any family squabble arise perchance as to how new fall foundation garments are to go into service, as harness for the motive power of the family balloon or in accordance with the designs of the manufacturer, there isn't much doubt but what the feminine viewpoint will be sustained.

"Skilfully directed discussion groups" may be one solution of the problem, James A. Moyer, Director of the State University Extension Service, said after he had declared that "there are probably in Massachusetts between 400,000 and 500,000 adults who do not have a functioning use of the English language." Mr. Moyer told the Annual Conference of State Supervisors of Adult Education that few of these people are interested in formal evening schools. Many of them, he reported, "are native-born persons who have had only the minimum opportunities to obtain even an elementary education because of employment when too young." The Federal Education Office, he stated, has already appropriated money in some States for conduct of discussion groups of the type he proposed.

Adaptation of educational systems to meet the needs of individual students instead of the long established "mass production" plan of adapting students to educational systems is claiming the attention of Dr. Leonard Carmichael, who has just completed his first year as President of Tufts College. In his report at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College last week, he said, "Tufts' greatest contribution to American education could be made by pioneering in the field of adapting college education to meet the needs and abilities of its individual students rather than submitting the students to any wholesale series of requirements."

Because the freshmen at Massachusetts Institute of Technology lost the annual field day they must continue to wear their badges of subordination, the cardinal and grey ties, until end of the term. Had they won the stripes could have been discarded at Christmas. But the Freshmen don't seem very low about it all. It conserves the regular tie wardrobe and as one of them put it, "Dressing certainly is simplified. No staring at the tie rack every morning wondering what tie to wear with this shirt. Just grabe the frosh tie and hope it doesn't clash too much."

Vote Battle Faces Little Tammany



By a Staff Photographer

Entrance to the Hendricks Club

The Club at 62 Chambers Street in the heart of Boston's West End is an Irish Democratic stronghold. It has been located in that section for more than 50 years and has dominated the politics of Ward 3.

Politics in Colorful Ward 3 Tinted by New Bloc Ambitions

Down in Ward 3—the North, South, and West Ends—where Italian pastry shops and crowded slum buildings mingle in interesting medley with ancient Boston landmarks and modern business districts, a dramatic battle is being waged in the current political campaign.

For years the stronghold of the late Martin Lomasney, Ward 3 is now witnessing the struggle of Lomasney's ingenious political machine, the Hendricks Club, against the twin threats of a newly-united Italian element and an Irish faction, in the fight for the Ward 3 seat on City Council.

The battle is an arresting sidelight on some of the realities of Boston politics. If the Club goes down in defeat, that will be the end of the last old political machine in Boston, the eclipse of a petty Tammany, and the closing chapter of a lusty political era.

As this is written, the verdict of the ballots on Nov. 7 is anybody's guess.

Strongly Entrenched

In Ward 3, the Hendricks Club has never been defeated. The forceful Lomasney, who ruled it shrewdly and sternly for 30 years until his passing in 1933, entrenched it well.

He planted his followers in public jobs as State and City governments expanded. Then he sponsored civil service to anchor them there! He also employed, quietly, the well-known devices of distributing food, coal, and Christmas baskets, settling a ne'er-do-well's rent, bailing a luckless acquaintance out of jail.

"In those days," reminisces one of his intimates, "the people knew there was always some place they could go in time of trouble. There was always Martin."

But things are changed. The men Lomasney placed in lush positions have moved to the suburbs. The expanding Italian population has edged the Irish largely out of this formerly all-Irish ward. The host of personal followers of this strong-jawed leader has scattered.

The power of the Hendricks Club that once chose Senators, swung City elections, commanded respect in the Legislature, and advised mayors of Boston what to do, has declined until it now embraces only Ward 3.

The Club has continued as a "public service organization," doing business with favors, since it present candidate, Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, took command in 1933. But its effectiveness is limited.

Assailing this entrenched machine are the Italians. They hold 7,000 of the Ward's 17,000 votes. For the first time in history, they are united. Their candidate is swarthy Joseph Russo.

Vigorous Italian Bloc

The Russo forces feel the Hendricks Club has been deliberately squelching promising young Italian politicians so as to preserve the old group's control. They want to control the Ward. Backing Mr. Russo are most of the Italian fraternal clubs, plus a group of energetic young Italians.

The beleagured Hendricks Club must also fight candidate Representative George Leary, who won his spurs as a henchman of Councilor Fitzgerald. Representative Leary, the story goes, was ambitious. When the sachems of the Club didn't warm up to his ideas, he bolted with his followers after a bitter quarrel. Now he is out to break the Club.

The Fitzgerald group must also split the non-Italian vote with Lawrence J. Haley, who has a good many friends.

Whether the election will end the regime of the colorful Lomasney's organization is a debatable question. In 1937 Mr. Russo got about 3,000 votes and Councilor Fitzgerald won with 5,200, but Mr. Russo had half a dozen Italian opponents. Now he has none. Councilor Fitzgerald, a shrewd veteran, will get scattered Italian support.

Whoever wins, the election returns in the wee small hours of Nov. 8 will tell a story for Ward 3 that belongs more in the realm of human relationships and the clash of colorful personalities than in the world of election-day statistics.

DeWitt H. John

Weather Predictions

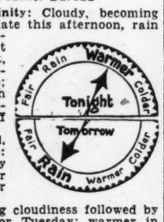
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, becoming threatening; rain late this afternoon, rain tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near 50°; moderate to fresh easterly winds, becoming strong off the coast.

All New England, Except Maine: Cloudy, followed by rain tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday; warmer in west portion tonight and in east portion Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east winds, becoming strong tonight; weather overcast followed by rain tonight and Tuesday.



Weather Outlook for the Period Oct. 30 to Nov. 4, 1939, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional rain and warmer about Tuesday and again about Friday. Slightly colder Wednesday, colder Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	36	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	38	38	New York	50	43
Denver	21	17	Norfolk	60	49
Helena	39	35	Philadelphia	45	41
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	38	37
Los Angeles	74	68	Washington	47	41
Minneapolis	31	31			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 30.
B—Minimum, Oct. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:13 p. m.; height 10.4 feet
Tuesday, 12:44 a. m.; height 9.3 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m.

Boston Renews Role as Wheat Export Center

Canadian shippers again turn to U. S. ports for outlet for their golden stream of grain.

With Canadian seaports crowded with business as a result of the European War, and the season rapidly approaching when the St. Lawrence River will be closed to navigation for the winter by ice, grain shippers are turning the golden stream of export wheat to Boston and Portland, Maine, for storage until it is ordered shipped overseas.

Thus, war is restoring to Boston for a time, a portion of the lucrative ocean commerce it enjoyed for many years, until Canada built huge grain elevators, developed its own ports to handle as much as possible of Canada's traffic, and adjusted freight rates to attract "new" business. Elevators at Boston can hold 2,500,000 bushels of grain, and seldom indeed have they been filled to capacity since the World War.

Thousands of cars loaded with grain from the wheat fields of the Canadian grain belt are arriving at Boston and the elevators are now rapidly filling up. The Boston & Albany elevator at East Boston, and the Boston & Maine elevator at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels each. The elevator of the Boston & Maine, at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, can take care of 500,000 bushels.

In previous years when grain shipments offered attractive "bottom cargo," and brought many vessels here to load for Europe, the elevators were filled, and further receipts of grain usually replaced what was taken out for shipment abroad, so that grain was stored here for months. The same is expected to hold true this year.

While it is not known when the wheat will be exported, grain men point out that it will begin moving soon and probably most of the vessels going to England will take out some wheat as part cargo.

Grain elevators at Portland are being repaired to accommodate more Canadian grain, for Portland, too, has lost much of its one-time big grain export business.

Snow Cruiser Put Back on Even Keel

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—A giant snow cruiser, built for an Antarctic expedition but trapped in a country ditch, was brought to an even keel today and workmen jacked it to a level from which the machine could move forward to an adjoining pasture.

The 75,000-pound machine, constructed in Chicago for Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, tumbled from a bridge into Pine Run at near-by Gomer, Oct. 28, landing on its side in mud and water after an eight-foot fall. The cruiser was being taken from Chicago to Boston.

While an estimated 50,000 persons jammed into the village Oct. 29 to see the wreck, workmen set the machine upright.

The complicated steering mechanism in the cruiser was broken by the impact, said Dr. Thomas Poulter, natural scientist of Armour Institute in Chicago. He added that the machine was moving about five miles an hour when a wheel struck an abutment on the bridge and the cruiser crashed through the guard rail and into the stream. No one was injured.

Hold Your Hats! —Wind's Predicted

Clamp down tight your hats, ladies and gentlemen, if you're out on the street late this afternoon and tonight. For out of the northeast will come a high wind that is expected to reach a velocity of from 30 to 35 miles an hour.

This is the warning today from Weatherman Harold G. Noyes, who said that storm warnings are being hoisted along the New England coast. Mr. Noyes, however, predicted that there would be no hurricane, and that the warnings are for navigation only.

There will be some rain with the wind, Mr. Noyes said, and it will continue to fall early tomorrow morning.

It won't be quite as cold tonight as last night, with temperatures staying up in the 50's. Last night's temperature readings in inland areas dropped to 12 and 15 degrees.

Concord, N. H., shivered today with a 22 degree reading. This was within one degree of the 69-year record for this date.

Clearing skies are expected by tomorrow afternoon, when the wind is scheduled to shift into the northwest.

La Guardia Changes Time, Place of Boston Speech

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York will address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Neutrality Committee of New England in Tremont Temple tomorrow at 8 p. m., rather than Wednesday evening at Mechanics Building as was previously announced.

This change, according to Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, Secretary of the Committee, has been necessitated by the speeding up of neutrality legislation in Congress. The New York Mayor will urge New England members of the National House of Representatives to vote for repeal of the arms embargo.

Off for Cruise Around Globe

Wide World

Capt. Irving Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and Their Two Children

Headed for the Isthmus of Panama, the schooner Yankee, carrying 14 youthful passengers, set sail Oct. 29 out of Gloucester, Mass., on her third globe-girdling voyage. From the Canal, the Yankee will head for the Galapagos Islands, Easter and Pitcairn Islands, the Dutch East Indies, down the Indian Ocean and along the East Coast of Africa and across the South Atlantic to the West Indies and home. Captain Johnson announced April 27, 1941, as the date of the vessel's return.

Courant Rounds Out 175 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30—Subscribers to the Hartford Courant had a pretty full day of reading laid on their doorsteps early yesterday. The paper, oldest continously published in the United States, celebrated its 175th anniversary with a news-packed, feature-filled 226-page edition which today drew enthusiastic response.

The Courant, which began Oct. 29, 1764, as a conservative weekly with perhaps the most distinguished printing job in the New World, became a daily in 1837.

As President Franklin D. Roosevelt pointed out in a letter to Maurice S. Sherman, editor, "A newspaper that goes back far enough to have printed the text of the Declaration of Independence as news, to have numbered George Washington as a subscriber, and Israel Putnam as a war correspondent is not only venerable in years but rich in traditions."

In the special anniversary edition, Courant editors delved into their treasures of news and tradition to reprint choice items.

In a dispatch datelined Cambridge, Mass., June 22 (1775) the Courant reports: "Last Friday night a detachment from our Army began an intrenchment on an eminence below Bunker Hill, about a mile to the nortward of the center of the town of Charlestown. The enemy appeared to be much alarmed on Saturday morning when they discovered our operations, and immediately began heavy cannonading from the battery on Corps (Copps) Hill, Boston, and from ships in the harbor. . . ."

News in those early days usually came from roundabout sources. Thus it was that on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1781, a dispatch from Newport, R. I., brought first news of Washington's victory: "Yesterday afternoon arrived in this harbour Capt. Lovett, of the schooner 'Adventure' and he brought us the glorious news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his Army prisoners of war. . . ."

The telegraph came into the eastern picture about the time the Courant became a daily, but for western news the editors had to depend on boats going around Cape Horn, or upon irregular stages crossing the plains and mountains. Thus it was that although gold was discovered in California Jan. 24, 1848, it wasn't until the following Sept. 18 that the Courant carried a dispatch from Monterrey: "A rich placero has been discovered in the great valley of the Sacremento River, where gold is being found in large quantities both by foreigners and the native population."

That was the news that started the "49ers" across the continent.

The anniversary edition of the Courant is replete with similar items, and a 108-page rotogravure magazine amply portrays the advancing years that America's oldest newspaper has covered.

Municipal Court In New Quarters

Boston Municipal Court moved into new quarters for three criminal sessions in the Suffolk County Court House today, abandoning the use of former Young's Hotel. These sessions, for which William Collins is Clerk, are on the third floor of the $5,000,000 building.

Nine civil sessions, for which Edmund J. Hoy is Clerk, will be held in the old Courthouse building.

Hitler Relative Views Short War

Germany cannot hold out more than nine months against the Allies, William Patrick Hitler, nephew of the German Führer, predicted last night in an address before an overflow crowd at Ford Hall. He insisted that the German people are "profoundly disgusted at the very idea of war."

A thousand persons jammed the small Ford Hall to hear Mr. Hitler, while more than 1,000 others attempted to force their way into the hall after fire officials ordered the doors closed. A score of extra policemen were called to handle the overflow crowd, which was made up mainly of curiosity seekers endeavoring to gain a look at the German Führer's English-born nephew.

The address was mainly concerned with intimate details of Mr. Hitler's association with the Führer and his description of internal conditions in Germany.

Referendum Petition On Cigarette Tax Filed

The Massachusetts cigarette interests moved today to obtain repeal of the two-cent tax per package on cigarettes, a tax which is used to finance welfare and old-age assistance. But Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long predicted the effort would fail.

Attorney Samuel Silverman, representing various cigarette and tobacco groups, filed a referendum petition containing 22,934 certified signatures, twice the required number, under which Massachusetts voters will decide whether or not the cigarette tax shall be continued. The referendum will be voted upon at the 1940 November election.

If the referendum is approved (the cigarette tax repealed), this would be effective within 30 days, early in December. Since the cigarette tax is an emergency tax, it automatically expires June 30, 1941. Therefore the referendum filed today would merely abolish the act seven months before it normally expires. But since the act will almost certainly come up for renewal, the referendum will serve as a mandate for the Legislature to continue the tax if the referendum is defeated. If the referendum is approved, the tax would be repealed automatically, making legislative action unnecessary.

It was predicted, however, by Commissioner Long that the referendum would fail and that the cigarette tax would be continued as a regular measure. Simultaneously Mr. Long revealed that the tax is yielding about 25 per cent more revenue than his analysts had anticipated.

Commissioner Long said he was "absolutely certain" the drive to repeal the law by referendum would fail because voters realize the law is definitely tied up with public welfare and old age assistance. Many people, Mr. Long noted, realize this tax may some time help them.

As to revenue, Mr. Long noted that the tax is yielding $700,000 a month. The original forecast was $500,000 monthly. On a yearly basis, the original forecast was $6,000,000. But it now appears, Mr. Long said, the annual yield will be $8,400,000.

So far, Commissioner Long reported, the law has worked admirably. People are generally aware that the tax is restricted to the purposes of welfare and old age assistance and agree, Mr. Long believed, it is an equitable tax.

The bulk of signatures on Attorney Silverman's referendum came from Essex, Suffolk, and Middlesex counties, respectively. He presented 40,000 names, 22,934 of which were certified before the Secretary of State's office ceased counting; only 10,000 certifications are required.

'Tech' Men Seek Fund to Aid Boys

Over one hundred underprivileged boys from Boston and its environs were sent to summer camp last year as a part of the service carried on by the Boy's Work division of the Technology Christian Association at M. I. T. That it may continue this work as well as other forms of service of Technology and the commniity, a drive to raise $4,250 among the student body was started today.

A number of young men give about three hours each week at in-town and outlying settlement houses in an effort to harness youthful enthusiasm into constructive channels, and afford the inspiration of their example to boys. About 100 are selected each year to go to camp, the only requirement being that they furnish a small portion of their expenses and that they write a short letter of appreciation.

At a recent poll of 96 per cent of the undergraduates voting signified their desire to continue sending the boys to camp, the expense of which amounts to about $1,000.

Two Battalions Off for Panama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 30—One thousand regulars comprising two batalions of the Fifth Infantry, United States Army, the final detachment to leave for the Panama Canal Zone, sailed today aboard the Army transport St. Mihiel. Nearly 600 others left a week ago, and about 1,200 sailed from Boston shortly after that, all to perform guard duty at the Canal.

Meantime, 2,000 Maine National Guardsmen mobilized at Lewiston and Bangor, for a week's maneuvers in accordance with War Department orders recently issued to call the National Guard for an additional week of field training.

Infantry is working around Lewiston and artillerymen at Bangor. The 240th Coast Artillery, National Guard, will take the field in another week, occupying quarters at Fort Williams and Fort Preble, Portland harbor, vacated by regulars who went to Panama.

McGlue Takes Tax Case to U. S. Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Charles McGlue, of Boston, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Massachusetts, petitioned the Tax Appeals Board today against the Treasury's claim he owed $7,285 in 1935 income taxes, penalties and interest.

Mr. McGlue, a former State legislator and once Chairman of the Massachusetts State Ballot Law Commission, said the Internal Revenue Commissioner erroneously had disallowed him tax deductions for bad debts.

Mr. McGlue was indicted by a Federal grand jury in March for failure to file an income tax return for the year 1935 on a gross income of "close to $35,000." In June, he was fined $1,000, given a six months suspended jail sentence, and placed on probation for a year.

One of the conditions of the probation was that Mr. McGlue file an income tax return for 1935 and either pay, or make arrangements to pay, the tax and any fines or penalties before the first Monday of July.

N. H. and Vermont Get REA Funds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration announced today allotments totaling $407,000 for a New Hampshire co-operative, the first for that State, and a new allotment of $25,000 for a Vermont co-operative.

Administrator Harry Slattery allotted $352,000 to the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative of Concord to build 327 miles of transmission and distribution lines for serving an estimated 1,100 member-users. He also allotted the co-operative $30,000 for a semi-portable generating plant.

The Vermont allotment, $25,000, was to the Washington Electric Co-operative, Inc., of East Montpelier, for installing a semi-portable generating plant to provide energy for approximately 200 families on 55 miles of line already being constructed under an earlier REA loan. The REA said it was planned to enlarge this co-operative to serve 1,000 farm families.

The REA's announcement said the allotments for the generating plants followed "the failure of utility companies to quote rates for wholesale power which would enable newly formed electric service co-operatives to pay out."

Fire Box Down; 11 Trucks Arrive

Fire box 1,372 clanged in the ears of Boston firemen today, and in less time than it takes to tell it, 11 pieces of apparatus roared to the scene. For box 1,372 is close to the State House on Beacon Hill.

But the State House wasn't afire. Nor were any of the surrounding buildings. A truck, operated by Gemaro F. Silvestri of Roxbury, in backing knocked over the fire box setting off the alarm.

A traffic congestion resulted, and it took police considerable time to untangle the jam of ladder, pumping and rescue trucks.

Thanksgiving Day, The Mail Goes On

Possible losers in the divergent State and national celebrations of Thanksgiving this year are Boston postal workers. Postmaster Peter F. Tague said today that as a convenience for business, post offices would be kept open and mail would be collected and delivered up to 11 a. m. of Nov. 23, which has been proclaimed Thanksgiving Day by President Roosevelt.

Ordinarily, postal workers have a full day off on the national holiday. However, Postmaster Tague announced that if the condition of the mails warrants it, postal workers will be given another half holiday on Nov. 30, when the Commonwealth celebrates under proclamation of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12.

Theaters

Copley—
"The Royal Family," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin'," new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Laurence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robin. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Pirates of the Skies," with Rochelle Hudson. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:10 7:05, 10. "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis and William Gargan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Also "March of Time," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 1:15; 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." Fenway: 4, 5:55, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Exeter—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10. Also "The Challenge," 2, 4:55, 7:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Here I am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Rix and Brenda Joyce. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"The March of Freedom," Pete Smith's "Take a Clue," "A Natural Paradise," "The Book of Books," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Tremont—
"Rose of Washington Square," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," starring Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," in technicolor. Also "Sons of Liberty." Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "She Married a Cop." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:50, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Man They Could Not Hang," with Boris Karloff. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

University—
Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins in "The Old Maid." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Normandie—
"Second Fiddle," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn," 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare, Roscoe Karns and Edgar Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory—
"Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor MacLagen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Modern French Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Forty CCC Camps Engaged In N. E. Fire Hazard Reduction

Forty Civilian Conservation Corps camps, with an enrollment of 8,000 men, are still engaged in the reduction of forest fire hazards left in the wake of the hurricane which swept through New England in September, 1938, Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, announced today. The Director added that the CCC work program for the winter months provides for the continued assignment of the two score camps to hazard reduction operations.

"I am advised by forest officials in charge of the New England fire hazard reduction program that substantial progress was registered during this last year in the removal of felled trees and the clearing up of debris in New England forests," Director Fechner said. "These officials warned, however, that much work of vital importance must be done during the winter months if forest fire losses are to be held to a minimum this next spring when a critical fire hazard period is expected."

Mr. Fechner stated that a special report forwarded to this office by Forest Service officials disclosed that enrollees, up to September 30, had rehabilitated 389 miles of telephone lines vital to the forest fire protection system, opened up 1,741 miles of roads and fire lanes clogged by debris, and cleared 8,514 acres of high hazard material from areas surrounding dwellings and in villages where human life was most acutely endangered. These tasks were given immediate priority because of their extreme emergency nature.

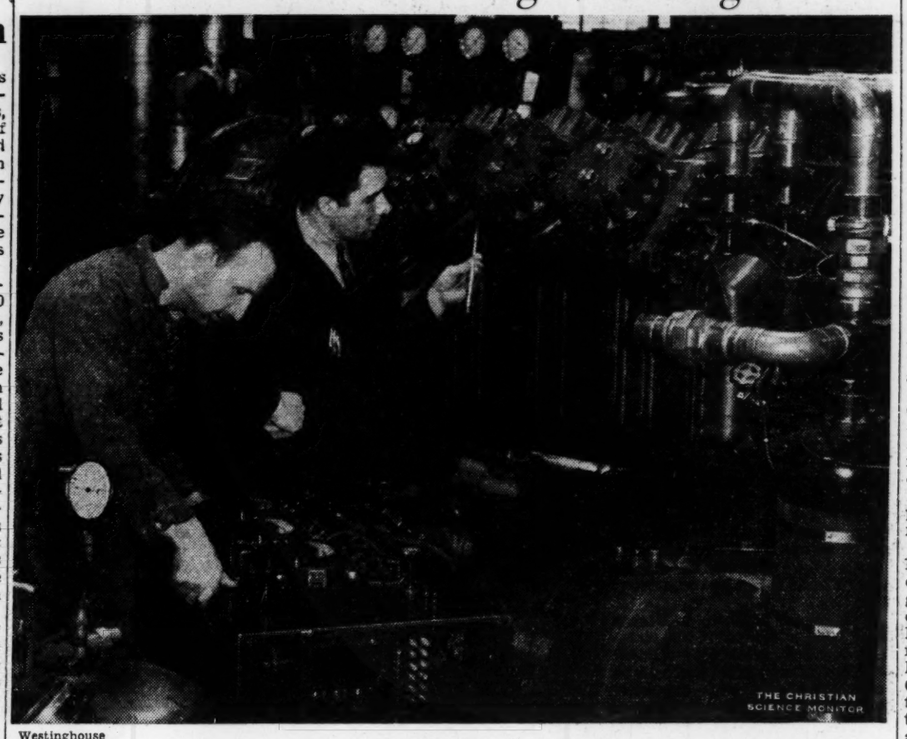
"In addition, CCC workers have disposed of special or above-normal hazard—that is, inflammable, non-salvageable material close to roads, trails, fire lanes, railroads, streams, lakes, water holes, and ways to water holes—over a total area of 22,622 acres. Debris of this sort has been cleared away and is being burned. Many new water holes are being established.

"About four-fifths of the work of restoring forest telephone lines has been completed. The CCC, together with all other work forces, has completed the clearance of more than 8,000 miles of roads and fire lanes, and there is less than an eighth of that amount remaining to be done—950 miles. Only about one-fifth of the total acreage to be cleared of inflammable debris around dwellings and towns remains on the work list.

"The program calls for the completion of approximately 20,000 acres of clearing alongside roads, trails, fire lanes and other ways of travel, compared to work completed on 55,863 acres up to the end of September. In the reduction of fire hazard on forested areas and construction of fire lanes, about one-tenth of the total work has been completed. These fire lanes are being cleared on private land where the work is a matter of public safety. Within these areas, nonsalvageable blowdown debris is being piled and burned. As fast as work of primary importance is completed, more men become available on projects farther down in the scale of priorities."

The CCC's part in the emergency program began the night of the hurricane a little more than one year ago. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees of the camps in the area hit by the high winds immediately turned to the clearing of wreckage-logged roads, re-establishment of telephone lines and rescue of lives and protection of property. Within a very short period, Federal and State agencies had co-operated to set up an organization to do the job, the amount and distribution of the damage was determined, and work programs developed to reduce the fire danger from the tangle of hurricane debris in wooded areas, and to salvage valuable timber. Civilian Conservation Corps work has been confined principally to the hazard reduction and forest protection phases of the work, except in some localities where enrollees have been guarding lumber yards from fire.

Air-Conditions Large Buildings



Westinghouse

New V-16 Hermetically Sealed Compressor Uses Idea of Refrigerator

Under test, the compressor delivered 1,215,000 British Thermal Units an hour into the test floor steam clorimeter of the East Springfield, Mass., air-conditioning division of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

New Charter Chief Issue In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Citizens who go to the polls here Nov. 7 to vote on the question of a new charter for the city will vote without attempts to influence by either the Democratic or Republican Parties.

Chairman Edward M. Flanagan of the Democratic City Committee, in a statement outlining the party's position, said that it is the belief of the minority organization that the question of a new charter was strictly non-partisan. It had been expected that the Democratic City Committee would urge the defeat of the measure which provides for a "strong mayor" form of Government with a council of 26 instead of 52 members.

The G. O. P. committe is expected to make a similar statement next week.

It seems to be the opinion of the Democratic leaders that the vote of the people should be known to guide the 1940 session of the General Assembly which will have the last say on the matter. The charter revision question was an unpopular one at the last session of the General Assembly and only through a last-minute trade was the Charter Revision Commission authorized.

The referendum does not make it compulsory for the General Assembly to act.

Dr. Goetz Talks At Museum Nov. 1

On Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 3 p. m., the second lecture in this season's program at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be given by Dr. Oswald Goetz, a specialist in the field of painting and drawing. His subject will be the engravings of Albrecht Dürer.

Dr. Goetz was formerly assistant in the department of painting at the Staedel Institute of Art at Frankfurt. He is the author of a number of books, among them "Flowers and Quarelles of Old and New Masters," "Master Portraits of the Sixteenth Century," and "Albrecht Dürer, Landscape Aquarelles." While in Boston he will also speak, on Nov. 2, at the Fogg Art Museum, on discoveries made with X-ray at the Staedel Institute.

East Boston Gets Funds For New Post Office Site

A check for $54,498 was deposited by the clerk of the Federal District Court in Boston today, not an unusual event for Boston—but for East Boston it was cash insurance that East Boston will get a new post office.

Part of the money will be used to purchase land on Paris Street, site of an old police station, for which the City will receive $11,600. The rest of the money will go to buy adjacent properties. Tenants are given 30 days from Nov. 1 to vacate.

No plans for the new post office itself have been announced as yet, but are expected shortly.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashion shows, as seen by the public out front, are the smoothest running things. Models recruited from the smart young set wait in the wings, wearing chic clothes that are supposed to make all the women in the audience crow with pleasure, and it all looks so easy, However, backstage is a different story, for the entire process is work with a capital W. If you have any doubt, ask Miss Rhoda, of Fredley's, who is at the moment catching up after the show she just put on for a local charity. The selection of gowns, their distribution among the many girl models (which is a job demanding the utmost tact!) and umpteen other details are but a few of the things she must go through every time Fredley's has a fashion show.

Fortunately clothes are her forte . . . which is the reason why oodles of women around town sing for "Rhoda" the minute they open Fredley's door, which is in the block with Shreve, Crump & Low. And her last display seemed more delectable than even. Incidentally we noticed many attractive frocks in the $29.50 bracket while we were in the shop the other day. But to get back to the Copley Plaza, where the showing was held; clothes were shown for mama as well as daughter. Which takes care of the women who like to see what the jeune fille is wearing, but who also want to see "more clothes that women of my age can wear"! Tweeds that were tweeds in the real sense of the word found their way along the runway, along with be-furred coats that topped simple frocks.

A purple wool jacket, covered with sequin and gold-thread embroidery, was the relief note that went with a solid black evening gown . . . making a two-time affair out of the number. One burnished gold cloth two-piece dinner-date frock had its own matching hat. An infinitesimal sailor affair that was worn right down smack over the right eye; held on by a concealed elastic in the back; and hope! A moire taffeta, with a slim waist and peg-top skirt was all decked out with heavy gold link necklace and matching bracelet. With it was a red velvet turban with a big whirl way out in front. This was the case with all the turbans, worn off the face as far as possible. One in heavy striped satin (similar to the kind decorator's use so much) matched the ever-so-tailored, below-the-hip-length jacket that went with a maroon dinner gown. All of which will give you an idea; at least.

* * *

Cotton Velveteen For "Little Ella"

Personally we find that an occasional dress without white collars and cuffs is exactly what is needed in a household that boasts of a "little Ella." The idea being that white collars do get soiled and so mussed up even after just one wearing, and so often the laundry isn't quite "caught up." The result is that it's always nice if mother can say, "Oh, wear your velveteen," realizing that she'll look cute in it anyhow. We saw such a frock at Filene's recently in cotton velveteen for something like $3.35. It came in such colors as green, wine, royal blue, and navy blue, and the idea is that it was a full swing skirt (which was on a bodice, which makes everything hang all right!) and the top was a jacket blouse affair. Short puff sleeves, and a pocket, and a little turndown collar. Which could of course be adorned with a white piqué collar if you insist.

* * *

Have It Either Way You Want It

One thing about this fashion business . . . and that is that the designers themselves never seem to be in unison, so that fixes things up for everybody. This year it means that you can be a wasp-waisted woman if you want to, but then again you can also go in for the straight up and down on a slim idea. Jordan has a number of these slim-jim models . . . but none more attractive than their $29.95 model that is jacketed with a long sleeved jacket that has wide long revers of gold braid. Matching this bit of decoration is the trimming around the slit pockets that are set up high on the skirt. Underneath is a red bodice that is fastened to the skirt of course. The perfect theater dress, and just the thing to wear with one of the new colorful turbans.

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Boston Holds High Place In Traffic Safety

Boston is holding its newly attained place as first among cities of more than 500,000 population in traffic safety, with 12 per cent fewer highway accidents during the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1938, the National Safety Council announced today. The city's ratio is 7.6 fatalities per 100,000 population.

Massachusetts chalked up a safety record of 8 per cent fewer traffic fatalities this year, as compared with 1938, the Council said.

This placed Massachusetts fifth among the States in traffic accident reduction, with Rhode Island, Georgia, Connecticut and Vermont in the lead. The national accident total was 2 per cent under last year's for the nine months period.

For the first eight months of the year, there was a 6 per cent increase in highway travel. In terms of mileage, the nation's accident reduction thus amounted to 8 per cent for that period.

The Council sounded a note of caution by pointing out that accident totals usually soar during November and December. It urged motorists to be especially careful when fog, sleet, snow, and darkness make driving hazardous.

The warning was seconded by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, who stressed in his weekly report that "while our fatality record for the present month of October, with the exception of the last week, is the best we have had in 20 years, the record for the past two weeks has been terrible." Last week 22 persons were reported killed.

As if to encourage Boston's drive against pedestrian accidents, the Council declared that the improvement in this year's figures was due almost entirely to a decrease in pedestrian accidents. There was an 8 per cent drop in this type, but no change in other kinds of accidents.

The North Atlantic States showed the greatest improvement with an 11 per cent decrease. The Pacific states had the worst record, with a 3 per cent increase in fatalities.

New York showed the greatest annual saving with a 9 per cent drop in fatalities.

Providence, with a death rate of 4.7, led the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population in traffic safety.

New Air-Cooling Machinery Does Job of 100 Tons of Ice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30—Air conditioning equipment for theaters, churches, and office buildings promises greater efficiency and better service through the application of fundamentals first tried out in home refrigerators. Westinghouse engineers have developed a hermetically-sealed V-16 type compressor with a cooling capacity equal to the melting of 100 tons of ice in 24 hours.

By attaching the driving motor directly to the compressor and sealing both motor and compressor in the same housing the engineers report they have reduced space requirements by two-thirds and have increased efficiency by 12 per cent as compared with previous conventional designs.

Cooling capacity of the new style compressors is increased by some 66 per cent. A single compressor of this new type occupies a space of only 21 square feet, but can cool a three-story office building or a church auditorium of 8,000 square feet in ground area.

While the engineers attribute much of the machine's increased efficiency to a seven-year development of special reed type valves and improved manifolds for the freon refrigerating gas so as to reduce friction, they explained that the chief factor in reducing the size of the unit is use of the refrigerating gas not only to cool the air but also to cool the compressor motor.

Using the refrigerating gas improves the cooling, simplifies the design, and even with extremely high atmospheric temperatures prevents the motor from overheating and tripping off the line at the time when it is most needed. Entering through the end bell of the motor, the dense, cold gas sweeps through the motor, absorbing heat from it. A special manifold then delivers the gas to the cylinder head of the compressor and it continues its cooling cycle.

Historical Stamps Books in Schools

Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced today that the booklets describing historical and commemoration stamps from 1893 to 1939 have been adopted for use in Boston schools.

The Warren School of Charlestown has bought 100 booklets while Brookline and Watertown are distributing a number of the booklets among their fifth to eighth grade students.

Mr. Tague said 20,000 booklets had been sold over one counter. They sell for 10 cents a copy.

The booklets contain figures and descriptive matter pertaining to every stamp issue since the Columbian issue of 1893 to the Presidential commemorative series.

Alien Group Stands the Test

It works. The way "new Americans" of German, polish, French, Lithuanian, Swedish, Italian, Russian and numerous other national origins are co-operating this year, as never before, to make the annual pageant and ball of the International Institute a success is proof of it. After the World War, when every one was weary of strife and swinging to the extreme pacifist end of the emotional pendulum, the Institute developed in Boston, as an offshoot of the Young Women's Christian Association. It has grown and fostered international friendliness ever since, and now that it has the test of another European outbreak it is proving its ideas sound.

The annual event, which will take place on Friday next, at 8:30 p. m., at the Hotel Statler, will illustrate the work which has been going on at the Institute ever since Miss Alfrieda Mosher, some 20 years ago, began weaving together the interests of immigrant adults, their American-born children, and an already established American community, in one main effort to be good citizens of the United States. The Institute has worked understandingly, taking care to destroy nothing good, to permit the immigrant the full flavor of his inherited background, to preserve what is beautiful and contributes to world culture, while at the same time absorbing the ideals of democracy as implied by the American Constitution.

David Guy Asherman is directing the pageant. Madame Letitia Brugnani has charge of folk dances. John B. Cabot is designer of scenery and lighting. Four hundred persons will perform. Mrs. A. Clark Woodard will be Chairman, and Mrs. J. Philip Lane, Associate Chairman. The prologue will represent an American formal party and will be performed by 60 young Bostonians, including 30 of the season's debutantes with their escorts, demonstrating popular dance steps.

Removal of Old Hulks Demanded

(Continued from Page 1)

presence of the hulks," according to Samuel L. Segal, secretary of the Board. Mr. Segal said: "These rodent-inviting derelicts have already been the scene and cause of two fatalities and many injuries that would probably not otherwise have occurred.

"It is inconceivable how in this present stage of civilization where such great sums have been expended for public safety and sanitation, and where also so much money has been spent or wasted for far less important projects, that the sum necessary to remove this menace cannot be provided

Dangerous Fire Hazard

"Attention of the community was focused upon fire prevention during the week Oct. 8 to 14 which was National Fire Prevention Week. The existence of these hulks creates a most dangerous fire hazard, especially since they are in close proximity to oil tanks and close to a thickly congested residential district.

"It takes no great stretch of imagination to visualize the irreparable catastrophe that might result to the surrounding area should these hulks catch fire and spread. Let them be removed before it is necessary to place the responsibility for their non-removal on someone's conscience."

Public sentiment was aroused, last summer, as a result of the drowning of two boys in the vicinity, and a bill seeking $10,000 for removal of the three hulks was filed with the Massachusetts Legislature. Eventually, $3,000 was appropriated despite the economy campaign and budget-slashing battles.

Not Enough to Pay for Job

That the $3,000 is entirely inadequate to cope with the task of removing the three hulks, is admitted by Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the Waterways Division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. He estimates that $15,000 will be required to complete the entire task, bearing out the contention of shipping men that heavy expense will be incurred in preparing the rapidly deteriorating hulks for being towed to deep water, out of the path of shipping, to be sunk.

General Hale and engineers of the Department are now searching for an "Aladdin's Lamp" which permit them to accomplish the task with the $3,000 available. Decision of some kind is expected shortly

But citizens of East Boston in particular and port of Boston interests in general, are impatient for action. They realize the hopelessness of looking for additional funds until the Legislature meets again in 1941. Meantime the slogan is organization to the end that concerted and successful action be taken as soon as possible.

Grass and Trees 'Roof' For Huntington Subway

Grass and trees will be planted in the center of Huntington Avenue when the subway project is complete, Park Commissioner William P. Long informed the City Council today. The center strip will be planted by the Park Department in co-operation with the Transit Commission, Mr. Long stated in a letter which he said grew out of a suggestion made by Councilor Perley Dyar Chase.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD (11.77meg.), 25.4m.

Prague—6:55 p. m.—Music and Entertainment. OLR4A (15.23meg.), 19.7m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Sub-Carpathian Dances. HAT4 (9.12meg.), 32.8m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Business and Professional Women; folk songs; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO (11.81meg.), 25.4m.; IRF (9.83meg.), 30.5m.

Caracas—8 p. m.—Concert orchestra. YV5RC (5.9meg.), 51.7m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ (9.86meg.), 30.4m.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Concert of light music. DJD (11.77meg.), 25.4m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic concert. TPB11 (11.88meg.), 25.2m.; TPA4 (11.71-meg.), 25.6m.

London—11 p. m.—News bulletins. GSD (11.75meg.), 25.5m.; GSC (9.58meg.), 31.3m.; GSB (9.51meg.), 31.5m.

'The Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
For Tuesday, Oct. 31		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Elements of Television: Dr. C. Davis Belcher. "Television Antennas."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish; symphony music.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kcs-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	"Gene and Glenn": songs	"Against the Storm"...	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama: music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	reports; news	"Football Roundup"...	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Music; war news..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	John C. Carr, talk.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Jack Melvin's Orch.....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Albert Morris, talk.....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch...	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch....
8:00	"Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Ruth Williams, songs...
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra..	Recorded music	Al Booris's Orchestra...
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Jack McLean's Orch....	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers.
9:00	**Radio Theater:**	Vocational Guidance	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Miriam Hopkins;**	Round Table	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30	**Loretta Young in**	"Harvey and Dell".....	Alec Templeton Time:	"Author! Author!": lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**"The Old Maid".**	Network speakers:	piano; chorus; orch...	erary game	cal Album" .....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	nental Quartet; orch..	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30	Sports; news	National Radio Forum:	"G Men in Action" ...	"Moonlight Sonata" ..	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:45	Music; weather	Senator Key Pittman..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pageant of Melody":	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather.	News Service	soloists: orchestra	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Fred G. Clark, talk.....	Al Booris' Orchestra....
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Don Meredith's Orch....
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	News Service .....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio.....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	.....
8:00	**Today in Europe**...	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute".....
8:15	Shopping talk	Rakov's Orchestra	Local news; weather ...	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute".....
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45	"Musical Clock" ..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Silver Spurs" .....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It".	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15	**"American School**	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	**of the Air"**	"Harvey and Dell".....	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist.	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music ...
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	Household talk	"John's Other Wife"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music ...
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	Ross Trio	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White".....	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	News: comment....	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Romance of Flowers....
11:15	"Brenda Curtis" ..	"Right to Happiness"..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Milton Kaye, organist..	Song recital .....
11:30	Big Sister: sketch..	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics ...	Piano soloist .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger..	"Road of Life": sketch.	Piano soloist	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"A Girl Marries"..	music; stocks	"The Quiet Hour": sketch..	Italian program	Sports; forecast .....
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs..	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**...
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	"Italian Melodies"	
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra ...	News Service	Women's Club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph"	"Tone Tapestries"	Talks; music	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	"Road of Life".....	News Service	Household talk	Talks; music	Organ recital; soloist...
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Texas Trailers"	Household talk	Piano soloist	Organ recital; sports...
2:00	Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob".....	Sport comment	Johnny Hart, songs....
2:15	Serial sketch	Women": drama	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	Sport reports	"Tex and Slim".....
2:30	"Your Family".....	U. S. Army Band.....	"Valiant Lady"	Sport comment	Piano soloist .....
2:45	"My Son and I".....	U. S. Army Band.....	Hymn recital	Organ recital	News Service .....
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	**Secretary of War Harry**	Sport reports .....
3:15	"Society Girl"	"Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	**Woodring**	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	"Four Belles": music..	Pepper Young's Family.	Bob Miller's Orchestra..	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	Tenor soloist	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"...	Bob Miller's Orchestra..	Organ recital .....
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	"Hits and Encores"...	Sports reports .....
4:15	Hubert Hendrie ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Johnny Magee's Orch...	Sports reports .....
4:30	C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade"	"Two Keyboards"	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Midstream": sketch ..	"Rhythm Time"	Musicale .....
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	J. Dorsey's Orchestra..	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	"Gene and Glenn".....	"Against the Storm"...	Ireene Wicker, songs...	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama, music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Frank Ryan's talk.....	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15	Political talk	News; sport talk.....	"Footbal Roundup"...	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	Rubinoff's Violin	"News Reporter"	Sport reports .....
6:45	Music; war news..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Let's Dance" .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis Jr.....	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery"...	Elliott Roosevelt	Political talk .....
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"...	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Recorded program	"The Green Hornet"...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town"; with	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Vivian Della Chiesa;**	Military Digest .....
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	**with Ezra Stone**	dramatic sketch	**Antonini's Orchestra** .	Dance music .....
8:30	"Tuesday Night	**"Information, Please";**	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Dance music .....
8:45	Party"; war news.	**questions and answers**	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club....
9:00	"We, the People"...	**Robert Benchley; J.**	Frank Crumit; Julia	Government talk	Variety Hour. Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"...	**Durante; Hayton Orch.**	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director .....
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Rubinoff's Violin	**"Fibber McGee and**	**Mozart Concerto Series:**	Variety Hour. Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	Musicale	**Molly": music**	**piano; orchestra**	tonio, director .....
10:00	Network program ..	"Gene and Glenn".....	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	Network program ..	"Waltz Time"	land; orchestra	News Service	Dance music .....
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	**Montreal Symphony**	Dance music .....
10:45	Music; weather	informal interviews ..	House": drama; music	**Concert**	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch....	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	O. Nelson's Orch..	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Anson Weeks' Orchestra**	"Dance Parade" .....
11:30	Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orch....	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	Dance music .....
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orch....	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	News Service .....

STEINWAY

Prices now lowest ever ($495. up) and due for a raise soon. New Steinways sold in Boston only at

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Temporary Loan Project Stirs Controversy in Maine

The Maine Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—"Our records are an open book," declared Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, this week, when it was suggested to him that recent publicity given the fact that State officials are considering a temporary loan to bridge an immediate need for funds has led many persons to question the financial stability of the State at the present time. Both in an interview and subsequently to members of the Maine Municipal Officers' Association, the Governor declared that it is not correct to assume that a temporary loan implies that the State's finances are not in good condition or that the budget cannot be balanced.

As a matter of fact, it would appear that the Barrows administration, which has made capital of the fact that it never has had to ask for the customary temporary loan, this year faces such a need and finds itself suffering a sort of backwash from its own propaganda. "They've been getting along without it so why can't they get along without it this year if things are all right?" is the question voters logically may ask but in the asking supporters of the administration point out they overlook rising costs of commodities, an expense of at least $15,000 for extra National Guard mobilization and other factors all rising in a low income period when the State is waiting for cities and towns to pay their taxes not due until Dec. 1.

Nothing New

It is pointed out in connection with the temporary loan in anticipation of tax revenue, that such a loan is nothing new to State finances though the State has got by without it the past two or three years. The Governor regards it merely as the continuation of a policy that is considered good business—namely to borrow for a short time in order to meet bills promptly and get the benefit of such discounts as thus may be obtained.

In the past 10 years, for instance, temporary loans of $800,000 were negotiated from 1929 to 1934 and in 1935, with new legislation permitting, the loan was increased to $2,000,000 which amount also was borrowed in anticipation of taxes in 1936. For the most part, the Governor explains, the loans have been used to take care of taxes which become due later thus making available pending the due date of municipal taxes. Dec. 1, money appropriated for July of the current fiscal year. With appropriations made in July and taxes not due until December it is plain that five-twelfths of the appropriation could be expended before the funds have been received by the State Treasurer.

Began to Draw

Take the current fiscal year for instance. The Legislature appropriated $11,338,366 and it all became available for expenditure in July and various departments began at once to draw upon it yet the greater amount of this money is not due the State until Dec. 1. At this time municipal taxes in the amount of $4,872,652 will be due.

Byrd Says Character U. S. First Line of Defense

Asserting that "America's first line of defense is in the character of her citizens," Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, speaking over Boston short wave station WRUL yesterday, declared, "character cannot be taken for granted."

"If we are to preserve freedom," he said, "it has to be battled for by every man, woman and child. The most important pioneering to be done is in the realm of the spirit."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Pres. Roosevelt	Nov. 4	60, North River	Cobh	Nov. 11 Nov. 3 8 pm	Nov. 4 8 am

*Except Germany.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Nov. 7	Nov. 2 4 pm	Nov. 2 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Nov. 9	Nov. 4 4 pm	Nov. 4 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Cleveland	San Francisco	Nov. 17	Nov. 12 4 pm	Nov. 12 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. "Clipper" planes mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

'Royal Family' and Capek Play to Open—Recital by Mme. Lehmann

Copley and Peabody Playhouse Have Only New Plays of Week

While the downtown theaters are resting on their laurels this week, with no opening performances scheduled, the Copley and the New England Repertory Company are rushing to fill the breach. At the Copley, a stock company revival of George S. Kaufman's and Edna Ferber's play, "The Royal Family," is to get under way this evening. The New England Repertory Company, for its part, will bring the late Karel Capek's "Adam the Creator" to Boston for its first performance, Tuesday evening at the Peabody Playhouse.

So far as the regular playhouses of the town are concerned, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is now in its second and final week at the Boston Opera House. So, too, are "Outward Bound" at the Plymouth, and "Nice Goin' " at the Shubert. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" is beginning a third week at the Wilbur.

Next Monday, following this season's pleasant custom of opening three plays on one evening, the Kern-Hammerstein musical, "Very Warm for May," will arrive at the Colonial for a week's visit, "The Hot Mikado" and Bill Robinson will come to the Boston Opera House, and Paul Osborn's new play "Morning's at Seven" will make its bow at the Plymouth. To make it a foursome, the Copley is now announcing for the same evening the first performance by Helen Twelvetrees in "Personal Appearance."

* * *

"Royal Family" Revival

Without searching too far through the records, it appears that "The Royal Family" has not been done in Boston since it arrived at the Wilbur during Christmas week in 1928, boasting a run of 45 weeks in New York. It was advertised at that time as "a comedy of actor aristocrats" and presumably that might be considered a fair description of it today. The cast in the previous production included Haidee Wright, Otto Kruger, Jefferson DeAngelis, Marjorie Wood, Ann Andrews, and Orlando Daly. The producer was Jed Harris.

Erford Gage, who had the leading role in "Night Must Fall," will direct the new production of "The Royal Family" for Alan Gray Holmes, and the players added to the company will include Rose Morison, Gene Weber, and Casey Walters.

* * *

First Time in Boston

Besides being the first performance in Boston, it is said that the production of "Adam the Creator" by the New England Repertory Company tomorrow will mark the second time that the play has been done in the United States.

Though this satirical piece is belated in reaching Boston, Capek as a playwright is not unfamiliar here. He has been represented on the Boston stage by "R. U. R.," which was produced by Henry Jewett at the Copley Theater in 1924, and by a Harvard Dramatic Club presentation of "The Makropulos Affair."

* * *

Seats for Kern Show

Seats went on sale today at the Colonial Theater box office for Max Gordon's production of "Very Warm for May," Jerome Kern's and Oscar Hammerstein's first musical comedy since their "Music in the Air" in 1932. In Washington, where the production has been tuning up, it has been well received. After its week in Boston, the company goes on to New York.

The cast of 70 will include Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Grace McDonald, Frances Mercer, Richard Quine, Donald Brian, Hollace Shaw, Ray Mayer, Don Loper, Maxine Barrat, Evelyn Thawl, and Matty Malneck and his orchestra.

* * *

Now "Three After Three"

The new title of the musical show which has been referred to hitherto as "Three After Three." The plot, it seems, is concerned with three sisters who use all their money to engage a suite in an expensive Florida hotel in the hope of winning wealthy husbands.

The show is scheduled to come to the Shubert Theater on Monday, Nov. 27. Simone Simon will make her American debut on the legitimate stage as one of the sisters; Mitzi Green will be another, and Mary Brian, a third. Earl Oxford, Art Jarrett, and Roger Converse will be the gentlemen. The musical comedy, incidentally, is credited to Guy Bolton, and the producers will be the Messrs. Shubert.

* * *

For "Morning's at Seven"

The setting for "Morning's at Seven," which comes to the Wilbur next Monday, will be the adjacent backyards of two middle class houses in a small Middle Western city. The characters, with two exceptions, are over 65; and the story, as has been suggested previously, is concerned with a family feud which started some forty years before the time of the play. The nine characters in the cast, according to a recent bulletin, are almost equally divided in importance.

E. F. M.

Rembrandt Studio

Harl McDonald

Whose two nocturnes, "San Juan Capistrano," will have their first performance at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall this evening, to be repeated tomorrow afternoon.

Lotte Lehmann and Lieder

Students of Lieder singing who were absent from Lotte Lehmann's concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall must not allow that to happen again, for they missed an afternoon of smoothly polished phrases in a beautiful legato which few singers of today can match. Mme. Lehmann has both grace and dignity with which to reinforce her vocal powers, and upon occasion, she can convey a difficult mood with the correct touch of archness or with the exhibition of dramatic fervor.

Lieder completely occupied Mme. Lehmann's program. For her first group, she chose "Der Lindenbaum." "Liebesbotschaft." "An die Musik," and "Ungeduld," by Schubert. Songs by Schumann followed, including "Die Lotusblume," "Volksliedchen," "Die Kartenlegerin," and "Auftrage.' Group three, the singer devoted to Brahms, offering "Wie bist du, meine Koenigin" "Botschaft," "Unbewegte laue luft," and "Willst du dass ich geh'?" The final group was dedicated to Hugo Wolf and included "Verborgenheit," "Fruehling uber's Jahr," "Der Knabe und das Immlein," and "Er Ist's." There were, of course, numerous additional numbers.

Although one could but admire the superb technique of Mme Lehmann, it must be confessed that even so great a singer as she, has moments of relaxed effort Thus in "Der Lindenbaum" and "Wie bist du, meine Koenigin?" the singer betrayed faulty intonation rather astonishingly, although her artistry somewhat mitigated the fault. "An die Musik," "Ungeduld," and the Schumann group, however, gave the listener unqualified pleasure, as did "Unbewegte laue luft." The calmness of this musical picture was among the gems of song projestion which the singer offered. A less discerning singer would perhaps have bungled the eagerness which establishes the mood of "Der Knabe und das Immlein," but Mme. Lehmann's instinct for detail served her well.

Mme. Lehmann, in fact, appears to be unusually sympathetc in her interpretations of Wolf, and each of his four songs proved to be a lustrous example of her art. Paul Ulanowsky as accompanist revealed an entrancing touch, together with an adept technique. Justly, Mme. Lehmann presented him to her listeners at the conclusion of each group.

G. M. S.

Argentinita and Her Sister, Pilar Lopez

Who will appear in Jordan Hall, Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, with their company of Spanish Dancers and Musicians.

Newsphotos

John Barbirolli

Who will conduct the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall Wednesday evening.

Jack Cole and His Dancers

Quite apart from and superior to the musical comedy they are appearing in, are Jack Cole and his dancers—Letitia Ide, Anna Austin, Ernestine Day and Florence Lessing.

Mr. Cole made his Boston debut with Ted Shawn's Group of Men Dancers in March, 1933, and stood out at the time as a highly individual dancer. Later he left the Shawn Company to develop his own ideas and career as soloist, and for the past three years has been presenting with great success a small ensemble of dancers in New York—at the Rainbow Room, the Casa Manana, Radio City Music Hall, and similar places of entertainment, specializing in stylized East Indian dances.

Of the present ensemble, Letitia Ide was formerly a top-ranking dancer in the Humphrey-Weidman group, Anna Austin a student of Denishawn and member of Ruth St. Denis' group, Ernestine Day toured with the Denishawn company, and Florence Lessing is a newcomer, whose background this writer is not acquainted with.

Mr. Cole and his dancers open the second act of "Nice Goin' " with a vivid Caribbean Ritual Dance, full of exciting modern movement that is derived from and related to the primitive. The choregraphy is by Mr. Cole.

This refreshing interlude set the atmosphere for a beach scene and then is apparently forgotten as a part of the proceedngs. For the dancers do not appear in the finale or take bows at the end.

* * *

New Dance Art Committee

The Dance Art Committee of America, "a national non-profit organization to create and coordinate auxiliary committees to promote dance interests through performances and lecture series," has recently held meetings in Boston for the purpose of presenting a special dance series here this season.

Dance Magazine is behind the project, Esther Blankenburg is the executive secretary, with headquarters in New York, and Mark Byron, Jr., is the publicity representative.

In this connection, Paul R. Milton, editor of Dance Magazine, writes: "Miss Blankenburg of our organization has already outlined this plan to some Boston dance leaders, and they have expressed interest in helping to bring more fine dancers to the city. They feel that there is a latent demand for more good dance performances than are booked, and that the dance teachers and other prominent dance-minded individuals are the proper ones to lend impetus to such a proposal.

"Among the dance leaders who have indicated their intention to assist are Mrs. Katrine Hooper of the Hans Wiener Studio, Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers of Boston University, Miss Janice Jaynes of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Katherine Pope of Brookline."

Similar branches of the Dance Art Committee have been established in Essex County, N. J., Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Conn., Springfield and Worcester, Mass.

* * *

Boston Dance Notes

Pauline Chellis has taken the Pent House Studio at the Hotel Brunswick this season and classes and rehearsals will be held there.

Miss Chellis has been appointed chairman of the dance section of the Eastern Division of the National Physical Education Association for 1939-49, which will hold its national convention in Boston next spring.

* * *

Mary Starks has removed her Dance Workshop from 1126 Boylston Street to 32 Fayette Street, and will continue her work at the Y. W. C. A., the Vesper George School, and in other educational fields.

* * *

Assisted by Evelyn Borowski, piano accompanist, Margaret Littell is teaching at 719 Boylston Street, classes that formerly made up Miriam Winslow's clientele. Both Miss Borowski and Miss Littell were associated with the Miriam Winslow School of Dance, which is now closed.

Miss Winslow, with her partner, Foster Fitz-Smons, and her music director, Mary Campbell, now makes her headquarters at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and will devote her time to dance production and touring.

M. L.

Music Notes

Igor Stravinsky's third lecture in his series at Harvard will be delivered Wednesday evening at 8:15 in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard Yard. The subject will be "De la Composition musicale." These lectures, which constitute the twelfth annual series of Charles Eliot Norton lectures, are given in French.

* * *

The first Youth Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the season will be given in Symphony Hall, Nov. 8, at 3:30 p. m., under the direction of Wheeler Beckett. The program: Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Nicolai; Water Music Suite, Handel; "Pictures at an Exhibition," Moussorgsky-Ravel; "Les Preludes," Liszt.

* * *

George Copeland, pianist, and Cleora Wood, soprano, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8.

* * *

A lecture on medieval music by Dom Anselm Hughes, Prior of Nashdom Abbey, England, will be given in Paine Hall, Harvard University, at 8:30 p. m., Nov. 8. The lecture will deal with John Dunstable, fifteenth-century composer. The public will be admitted without charge.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of Art Club members. Through Nov. 4.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of Section "A" of the 19th Annual competition of photographs. Through Nov. 4.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Boston Harbor relics, pictures and maps. Through Nov. 4.

Giovanni Castano Galleries—Paintings of Rene Joly de Beynoe.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Carroll Bill, pottery by Alice Lawton. Through Nov. 15.

Copley Society of Boston—Pastel Portraits by Mary Ludlum Davis. Through Nov. 11.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street. Water colors by Nancy Dyer and H. Anthony Dyer. Through Nov. 18.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through Nov. 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Portraits by Channing Hare; pitcures by John Pike. Through Nov. 4.

Institute of Modern Art—Contemporary German Art. Opens Nov. 2.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Fashions of Yesteryear.

Junior League Gallery—Reproductions of Masters, Old and Modern. Through Nov. 21.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Paintings by Palestinian artist, Svi Haraby.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings by Frank Carson. Through Nov. 9.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Water colors by Millard Sheets; water colors by Grace Collier. Through Nov. 11.

Symphony Hall — American water colors.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5, Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Boston to See Howard Play

New York

Boston will see "Madam, Will You Walk," by Sidney Howard, with George M. Cohan in the principal role. It will play at the Colonial Theater for the week of Nov. 27, following engagements at Ford's Theater, Baltimore (Nov. 13), and at the National Theater, Washington (Nov. 20). A New York opening at the Plymouth Theater on Monday evening, Dec. 4, is in prospect according to the Playwrights' Company, the producers. Peggy Conklin, Sara Allgood, Tom Tully, Lucia Seger, Laurence O'Brien, Ellen Hall, Maurice Munson, Ruth Yorke, and Keenan Wynn are in the supporting cast.

* * *

'Key Largo' Premiere

Also anent the Playwrights' production activities: "Key Largo," starring Paul Muni, opens tonight at the English Theater Indianapolis. Guthrie McClintic is the director, and the three settings are the work of Jo Mielziner. Prominently cast are Uta Hagen, in the feminine lead, Harold Johnsrud, Ralph Theodore, Frederic Tozere, Charles Ellis, and Jose Ferrer.

* * *

'I Know What I Like'

T. Edward Hambleton will be Richard Skinner's partner in the production of Justin Sturm's comedy, "I Know What I Like," in which John Beal and Helen Claire have the leading roles, and which Auriol Lee will direct. Mr Hambleton was formerly co-director of the Theater-by-the-Sea at Matunuck, R. I. His last Broadway activity was as co-producer of "Robin Landing," by Stanley Young. It was recently announced that Mr. Hambleton had signed an option on Mr. Young's latest play, tentatively called, "Old Hickory."

* * *

To Open in Boston

"Young Man with a Horn," the dramatization of Dorothy Baker's novel about Bix Biederbeck, will open in Boston on Christmas night, at the Colonial Theater. Burgess Meredith is to have the leading role.

* * *

Title for Group Play

Title of the first Group Theater play of the season has been changed from "Tower of Light" to "Thunder Rock." The author is Robert Ardrey. It was discovered that there has been a novel called "Tower of Light." The play is rehearsing under Eliz Kazan's direction and will open Thursday (Nov. 2) in Baltimore, previous to taking up lodging in the Mansfield, in New York, on Tuesday, Nov. 14. There will be a week of rehearsals and preview performances in New York.

* * *

Plays and Players

Ezra Stone goes into the cast of the George Abbott comedy, "See My Lawyer," tonight . . . Effie Shannon will be playing the role originally filled by Anne Sutherland in Paul Osborn's comedy, "Morning's at Seven," when it opens at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, on Nov. 6 . . . "Very Warm for May" has changed its New York opening date from Nov. 13 to Nov. 15 . . . "The Woman Brown" should be in New York during the first week of December . . . Sixteen new plays are scheduled to bow into New York during the month of November.

Millard Sheets' Water Colors

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of water colors by Millard Sheets is on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. This Californian has already been the recipient of many prizes and mentions, and for Americans of the Atlantic seaboard he is the most reputed artist of the West. Monographs and brochures have been written about him and he is frequently praised and publicized in art periodicals.

Mr. Sheets has become the embodiment of the American artist of today with all the responsibilities which accrue there unto. It is not uncommon for young performers in any of the arts to be catapulted to fame, and to be deprived perhaps of the leisure and time which artists need at intervals for cogitation and self-discovery. Mr. Sheets at 22 won a $1,750 prize in a competition open to all artists in America. That made it possible for him to travel and study the European masters, old and new. Since then, his has been an active, industrious career in which he has been making oils, water colors, frescoes, and murals, beside etchings and lithographs.

Protagonists for the American artist of today seem to think it necessary to emphasize the fact that his style is peculiarly indigenous, and though he has traveled abroad and studied foreign styles, he has maintained a peculiarly national integrity in his outlook. There is really no need for such apologias. There is not a single advertised American artist who has not derived some sustenance from European sources, and the more intelligent he is the shrewder he is in studying methods of the proper masters. Mr. Sheets is no exception, and he is no less loyal an American, nor worthy a painter for having emulated certain features of French style. He is no copyist, nor could he be in his peculiar artistic nature a literal follower, for he is an individualist, a romantic emotional painter who would be equally at home with the brush in Kamchatka or the Nubian Desert.

The water colors at the Robert C. Vose Galleries run to larger dimensions than is customary for this medium. Millard Sheets is expansive with brush in hand; he likes range. His subjects spread over hills and planes, clean, receding spaces enhanced by full, mobile skies. The Western painter differs from our New Englander in this concept of largeness and retreating horizons. Our New Englanders work within boundaries, contained and measurable space; they aim for a close and snug pattern in their landscapes. There is consequently a sense of completeness in their pictures while many of the water colors of Mr. Sheets express a roving, restlessness.

Now the pictures really take two directions. For us this is a puzzling feature in contemporary art Either he negotiates the stretching flatlands or sloping uplands with a broad, brusque brush in throbbing curves, or he fastens contours in conventionalized patterns. It seems odd for an artist to vacillate between these extremes. Here is further indication of the contrasts of modern art, contrasts which may lie within the workmanship of a single artist. It is a dualism in style which implies free outward action, and perhaps a disturbing inner doubt.

The Vose exhibition discloses the many moods of Mr. Sheets, from the tranquil to the agitated. The colors vary from subdued neutrals to lyrical pinks and blues, to acid greens, to golden and sage autumnal tonalities. As good as a Sheets signature, is the grazing horse standing in profile in the foreground. The trees are never clearly articulated, but their movement and bulk are feelingly indicated as they sway or bend to the elements. Sunshine, wind, verdure, space, movement,—their attributes are sought through the vehicle of color, plastic form, and contrast.

Also at the Vose's Galleries are oils by Miss M. Farnsworth. In portraits and still-lifes, Miss Farnsworth shows not only concentrated effort, but a pronounced interest in solid form, careful organization of material and consistency of color.

* * *

By Mrs. Huntington

At the Guild of Boston Artists there are on view water colors by Mrs. Elizabeth H. T. Huntington of Wellesley.

The pictures are painted with a conviction that holds to the artist's last stroke. She uses few strokes of the brush to dispense a multicolored palette. The performance is tidy and convincing and the design carries very well. Mrs. Huntington has a charming way of sketching trees with a facile calligraphic stroke.

Of special interest are some landscapes, including Mt. Adams capped with snow; some still-lifes including a charmingly painted hibiscus. Within the modest dimensions of the water-color paper, the artist manages to communicate with notable clarity her personal joy experienced before the panorama of nature.

* * *

Doll and Richards

There are to be seen at Doll and Richards a few portraits by Susan Ricker Knox. They belong to a series of American Indian and Mexican models. Miss Knox has aimed to record interesting personal types and to show clearly their costumes and ornaments. Outstanding is "Adelina in Poblano Costume," a bright-eyed little Mexican girl.

Intercollegiate Orchestra

The newly forming New England Intercollegiate Orchestra for college men and women will hold its first rehearsal at 3 p. m. Sunday, Nov. 5, at the University Club, Boston. Wheeler Beckett conductor of the Boston Symphony Youth Concerts, is the conductor. Samuel Seiniger, Boston Symphony violinist, is the associate conductor. Mr. Beckett is receiving applications for membership at 35 Chestnut Street, Boston.

'Adelina in Poblano Costume'

Portrait by Susan Ricker Knox

On display at Doll and Richards in a series from American Indian and Mexican models.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Oct. 30.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3. Oct. 31.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 8:30. Oct. 31.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society. John Barbirolli, conductor. 8:30. Nov. 1.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Emanuel Feuermann, soloist. 2:30. Nov. 3.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra Richard Burgin, conductor. Emanuel Feuermann, soloist 8:15. Nov. 4.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Howard Goding, pianist. 3. Nov. 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Concert by the Boston Federal Madigal Singers. Earl Weidner, conductor. 2:30. Nov. 5.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
TOMORROW 3
OPENING TUESDAY CONCERT
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Soloist—Sigurd Rascher—Saxophone
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1 at 8:30
N. Y. Philharmonic SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
JOHN BARBIROLLI—Conductor
Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. No tax.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Smash Triumphs—2
MICKEY ROONEY • JUDY GARLAND
in "BABES IN ARMS"
Plus: "Those High Grey Walls"
With WALTER CONNOLLY

Boston Opera House Mat. Today 2:30 | Evgs. 8:30
Seats Now—Down-Town Box Office Wilbur Theatre
LAST WEEK
RAYMOND MASSEY
in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
Evgs. 85c-$3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75, tax inc.

Plymouth Tonight 8:30 Mat. Thurs.
LAURETTE TAYLOR ★ FLORENCE REED
"OUTWARD BOUND"
HARRY ELLERBE | LOUIS HECTOR | MORGAN FARLEY
2nd American Theatre Soc. Subs. Play
Evgs. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Bette Davis — Miriam Hopkins
"THE OLD MAID"
Barry Barnes — Valerie Hobson
"THIS MAN IS NEWS"
Thurs.: "In Name Only" and "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
Entire Week—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
"MIKADO"
in Technicolor, starring Kenny Baker

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8.40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Circle 6-363

JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude Lawrence
in SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S Comedy
SKYLARK
with DONALD COOK — GLEN ANDERS
Morosco Thea., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day at 2:40

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mat. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day

"A ROARING EVENING OF HILARITY"
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"20,000 MEN A YEAR"
Randolph SCOTT • Preston FOSTER • Marg't LINDSAY
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT 5th Month
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Harvard Needs Attack for Princeton Game—Hockey Tonight—Local Grid Games

Crimson Offense Punctured By Dartmouth Forward Wall

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not very much can be said for Harvard football this morning Taking stock of the Crimson today reveals much work to be done. The Harvards went through the Dartmouth game, losing 16 to 0, and failing to make so much as a solitary first down. Defensively the team did well enough against the Big Green orthodox football, but succumbed to Bill Hutchinson's speed, an improvised first-down forward pass and a field goal.

Coach Harlow elected to start the ball game with eight sophomores in the line-up, holding out Ernie Sargeant, guard, and a veteran back, Joe Gardella. As play went, that move looked a little unwise for Harvard gained unexpected possession of the ball deep in Dartmouth territory twice in the early moments and bogged down ignominiously. If ever Harvard needed experience it was at that time, and experience, at that time might have changed the entire complexion of the ball game

Both Defensive

Both teams adopted the defensive tactics expressed here all last week. The Crimson bottled most of the Dartmouth attack with an unorthodox seven and almost eight-man line, leaving the secondary wide open to passes. Dartmouth took some advantage of the situation but no where near as much as it might have.

The hard charging Dartmouth line completely throttled the indecisive Crimson attack. Without a semblance of a forward passing threat all afternoon the Harvards banged themselves out of the contest trying to penetrate the visiting forward wall. The Dartmouth line could not have been operating with better forwards than did Penn the previous week; but the system of defense taught them to know what to expect and what to do.

Attack Piled Up

Sophomores evidently cannot operate the Harlow system of attack. It is too intricate and requires too much detailed practice and minute application of timing and rhythm. It was piled up before it even got underway all too often. The Dartmouth ends kept the Harvards from getting outside and inside it simply ran into a stonewall.

One good back of the speed of Bill Hutchinson would have helped Harvard to move and a semblance of a forward passing attack would have opened up that Dartmouth defense somewhat. When the potential Harvard receivers did go down field they faked poorly and lacked necessary speed.

In the present straitened circumstances Harvard finds itself, it is difficult to guess what Coach Harlow will do. Evidently he has gone so far with the sophomores that he figures they are due to produce soon. He still has the question of counting on Capt. Toby Macdonald to return and spark the offense with his speed and passing, or develop a bucker and go back to the fakes and spinners.

Off to Princeton

This week Harvard will journey to Princeton and the Tigers will not be the easy mark they have been the past two years. Coach Wieman has an improved ball club and is definitely pointing for the Harvards. The Dartmouth eleven did not look impressive either; but since Yale took a 27-7 licking from Michigan it is doubtful if the latter will bounce back fast enough to stop the Big Green this Saturday.

The Dartmouth team always seems able to cope with the Harlow attack and the Harlow scheme of things has taken pretty good care of the Tigers. Yale held a supremacy over Dartmouth for years; but that has been broken and now it remains to be seen whether the Big Green is clear enough to hold its advantage over Yale and whether Harvard can continue to out-do the Tigers.

There is doubt about Captain Macdonald returning to action for the Princeton game and there is doubt about Joe Koufman, end, being able to play. All others on the Harvard squad are expected to be ready to go.

Naval Academy To Face Penn Next Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—For the sixteenth time since the series started in 1888, a Naval Academy football team will invade Philadelphia next Saturday afternoon to meet Pennsylvania on Franklin Field in a game that has become one of the show pieces of intercollegiate football.

Seven of the first 10 games played between the two rivals were staged at Annapolis during a period in which the future admirals were permitted few visits from home for athletic contests. Since 1922, however, the Red and Blue and the Blue and Gold have played on Franklin Field, the last 12 games on an annual basis.

The game next Saturday will be the 24th in the series, the Pennsylvanians holding the upper hand in victories with 12, to nine for the Navy. Two games, including last year's, resulted in ties.

More than a thousand of the blue clad Midshipmen will accompany their team to the scene of the game. They will parade into Franklin Field three quarters of an hour before game time, perform their drill evolutions and take seats in the north stand where they will display their card tricks.

2,000 Tickets For N. U. Game Await Iowans

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Two thousand tickets for the Iowa-Northwestern football game at Evanston Nov. 25 have been received at the University of Iowa for sale to Hawkeyes making the 1939 official student trip.

Charles Galiher, ticket sales manager, said the Iowa section is the central part of the east stand in Dyche stadium. More tickets will be supplied by Northwestern officials if necessary.

Designated as the official student trip by university authorities, the last game of the season also will be attended by the Iowa band and Scottish Highlanders drum and bagpipe unit. A special train will be run from Iowa City.

Local Records

Harvard

20 Bates	0
61 Chicago	0
7 Penn	22
0 Dartmouth	16

Boston University

19 Franklin and Marshall	7
14 Western Reserve	19
13 Upsala	3
6 Western Maryland	0

Tufts

13 Middlebury	2
7 Amherst	26
0 Northeastern	0
14 Williams	12

Boston College

45 Lebanon Valley	0
20 St. Joseph's	6
0 Florida	7
19 Temple	0
28 St. Anselm's	0

Northeastern

7 St. Anselm's	36
5 New Hampshire	15
7 Bates	10
0 Tufts	0
6 Rhode Island State	7

Hockey Takes to the Air

By a Staff Photographer

Manager Art Ross and members of the Bruins who flew from Montreal today to Boston for the game between Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians and the Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight. Left to right are Frankie Brimsek, Bobby Bauer, Art Ross, Capt. Dit Clapper and Eddie Shore.

'Ivy Week' for Eastern Grid Activity With Traditions On

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—This is "ivy week" in the eastern football set-up.

Traditional rivalry that means so much to the little group of schools, whether their past records add up to much or not, blossoms forth in all its splendor this week. Though little if any national significance attaches to the games, they nevertheless must be given the blackest headlines.

For instance, Yale meets Dartmouth at New Haven, and Princeton plays Harvard at Princeton. If no other games were scheduled in the eastern sector, those two would provide enough pre-game comment to keep the downtown quarterbacks active all week.

But there are others that look just as good from a football standpoint as those do from a tradtional angle.

Army vs. Notre Dame

For example, army and Notre Dame engage in one of their annual classics. They will play to a host of Gothamites, even though Army has not shown one of the better teams this year. The big town also has booked Fordham-Rice—an intersection tussle between the disappointing Owls, who are still dangerous, and the Ram, victor over mighty Pitt—and the N. Y. U.-Lafayette battle.

Little Columbia, after finally winning one, takes on a tremendous assignment by travelling up to Ithaca to meet Cornell, victor over Ohio State.

Intersectional Struggles

Philadelphia has two games from which to choose—either the Penn-Navy fray or the Temple-Pitt tangle.

Two intersectional struggles of more than average merit bring Michigan State to Syracuse for a joust with the Orange and Auburn to Boston for a clash with Boston College.

Villanova, 7-0 victor over Arkansas, moves West to tackle Detroit.

Otherwise, the eastern schedule calls for such interesting-looking battles as Holy Cross-Providence at Worcester; Duquesne-Marquette at Pittsburgh; Brown-Tufts at Providence; Boston U.-Manhattan at Boston; Catholic-Tulsa at Washington, and George Washington-Clemson at Washington Friday night.

Minor Leaguers Beat Major Nine

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lefty O'Doul, manager of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League led a team of minor league star players to a 6-to-2 victory over a major league nine captained by Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox manager, in a benefit game yesterday.

The victors took a two-run lead off Lee Grissom, Cincinnati southpaw, in the fourth inning. Bill Posedel, Boston National Leaguer, pitched the last four innings and was scored on twice in the seventh.

Joe Di Maggio, leading batter in the American League last season, went hitless in three times at bat.

On the mound for the minors were Larry Powel, San Francisco Seals; Johnny Babich, Kansas City, American Association, and Rugger Ardizoia, Hollywood, Pacific Coast League.

Ferguson Plans New Record Try

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass—Clinton R. Ferguson of Waban, Mass., one of the country's premier amateur outboard drivers, expects to make an assault on the world's unlimited outboard speed record over a one-mile course on Lake Quinsigamond here this week. Ferguson, who holds the competitive record of 61.392 m.p.h. for Class X hydroplanes over a five mile course, will hold a tuneup test on Johns Pond early in the week and if the tests produce a speed of 80 miles an hour or better, he will make an official attempt to break the Class X record of 79.04 m. p. h. set by Jean Dupuy at Paris on May 20 this year.

Should the former national interscholastic outboard champion be successful, he will bring the Class X mile crown back to the United States. The previous record was 78.121 m. p. h., established by Bedford Davie of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., at Green Pond, N. J. on Oct. 17, 1937.

Borican Keeps Title

PELHAM, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—John Borican, of the Shore A. C. Elberon, N. J., easily retained his National A. A. U. Pentathlon championship Saturday when he outstripped a field of 10 with a total of 2,947 points. Although he captured three of the five events, the Negro runner failed to approach his 1938 mark of 3,304 points, the American record.

Bill Gilligan, of Boston College, was second with 2,721 points, while Ed Styrna, of Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J., was next in the standings with 2,655 points.

American League Soccer

At New York, New York Americans 2, Philadelphia Passons 1.
At Brooklyn, Brooklyn Hispanos 2, Kearny, N. J. Irish-Americans 0.
At Baltimore, Baltimore Americans 4, Paterson 2.
At Philadelphia, Philadelphia Germans 1, Brookhattan 1, tie.
At Harrison, N. J., Scots-Americans 4, St. Mary's Celtics 2.

Canadian Rugby

By the Canadian Press

Interprovincial Union

Argos 13, Ottawa 8.
Montreal 0, Hamilton 5.

Intercollegiate Union

Queens 11, University of Toronto 6.
University of Western Ontario 8, McGill 1.

Senior Ontario Rugby Football Union

Montreal 6, Sarnia 6.

Barney Wells of Milwaukee handled 64 chances without a miss at second base.

Eastern Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Records of leading Eastern college football teams, including Saturday's games:

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Catholic	5	0	0	134	13
Clarion (Pa.) Teachers	5	0	0	105	31
Slippery Rock (Pa.) Teachers	5	0	0	94	13
Duquesne	5	0	0	92	13
Wash. and Jeff.	5	0	0	62	25
Cornell	4	0	0	109	27
New Britain (Conn.) Teachers	4	0	0	104	0
Scranton	5	0	1	103	13
Union (N. Y.)	4	0	1	124	42
Dartmouth	4	0	1	105	15
St. Vincent	4	0	1	103	19
Rutgers	4	0	1	84	31
Georgetown	4	0	1	60	22
Swarthmore	3	0	1	66	36
Trinity	2	0	1	63	33
Bowdoin	3	0	1	44	21
Canisius	1	0	1	19	0
Boston College	4	1	0	112	13
Holy Cross	4	1	0	95	33
New York Univ.	4	1	0	77	33
Princeton	3	1	0	73	45
Villanova	3	1	0	68	33
Boston University	3	1	0	52	29
Pennsylvania	3	1	0	40	37
Army	3	1	1	92	52
George Wash.	2	1	0	38	27
Penn State	2	1	1	68	63
Pittsburgh	3	2	0	87	67
Carnegie Tech	3	2	0	68	13
Navy	2	2	1	59	47
West Virginia	2	2	1	57	35
Harvard	2	2	0	38	38
Fordham	2	2	0	67	34
Yale	2	2	0	37	65
Manhattan	2	2	0	13	35
Lafayette	2	3	0	79	27
Brown	2	3	0	66	70
Colgate	2	3	0	54	71
Temple	2	3	0	31	39
Syracuse	1	2	2	43	71
Columbia	1	2	1	46	37
Lehigh	1	4	0	48	96
Bucknell	1	4	0	25	47
Maine	1	1	0	87	13
Bates	1	1	0	38	27
Colby	3	1	1	59	24
Norwich	4	2	0	84	55
Tufts	2	1	1	34	40
Wesleyan	3	2	0	98	58
Connecticut	3	2	0	59	42
Lowell Textile	3	2	0	54	71
Rhode Island	3	3	0	70	80
Providence	3	3	0	47	32
Vermont	2	2	1	32	47
Springfield	2	2	1	19	12
St. Anselm	2	2	0	75	42
Worcester Tech	2	2	0	30	24
Amherst	2	3	0	92	53
New Hampshire	2	3	0	45	42
Middlebury	2	3	0	40	57
American Intl.	2	3	0	20	49
Mass. State	1	3	1	47	49
Williams	1	3	1	38	53
Arnold	1	4	0	34	127
Northeastern	0	4	1	26	68
Coast Guard	0	5	0	13	56

Eastern Scorers

By the Associated Press

Records of the leading individual scorers:

Player, College	Pos.	G.	TD.	PAT.	FG.	TP.
McCullough, C'rnell	HB	4	5	0	0	30
R. Pirro, Catholic	FB	5	5	0	0	30
Moyer, Lafayette	HB	5	5	0	0	30
Firman, Amherst	FB	5	5	0	0	30
Sarver, Bluefield	HB	5	5	0	0	30
Stine, W. Liberty	HB	6	5	0	0	30
Stearns, Maine	E	5	5	0	0	30
Mace, M. Harvey	HB	6	4	3	0	27
McLlean, S. Ans'lm	QB	4	4	1	0	25
Flood, N. Britain T.	FB	5	3	7	0	25
Johnson, Alfred	HB	6	4	1	0	25
Krawczell, C'th'lic	HB	5	4	0	0	25
Gardella, Harvard	HB	4	4	0	0	24
Ananis, B. C.	HB	5	4	0	0	24
Krieger, D'rthm'th	HB	5	4	0	0	24
Osmanski, H. C.	HB	5	4	0	0	24
Giardi, Holy Cross	FB	5	4	0	0	24
Cassiano, Pitt	HB	5	4	0	0	24
Lochetto, La Salle	FB	4	4	0	0	24
Hunt, Marshall	HB	6	4	0	0	24
Morlock, Marshall	HB	6	4	0	0	24
Stascavage, Scrant'n	HB	6	4	0	0	24
Davis, Ithaca	FB	4	4	0	0	24
Fitch, Hobart	E	5	4	0	0	24
Sheridan, Clarion (Pa.) Teachers	HB	5	9	8	0	62
Hammerstrom, Union	FB	5	8	2	0	50
Abbruzzi, Rhode Island	HB	6	8	0	0	48
Domina, Norwich	HB	4	5	4	2	40
Elkins, Marshall	FB	6	6	0	0	36
Shoemaker, Gettysburg	FB	5	6	0	0	36
Gauntlett, Westchester (Pa.) T.	HB	6	6	0	0	36
W. Wilson, West Liberty	HB	6	7	0	0	42
Kaufman, Slippery Rock (Pa.) T.	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Shako, Rensselaer	FB	5	6	0	0	36
Hathaway, Cortland (N. Y.) Teachers	HB	5	6	6	6	36
Hutchinson, Dart	HB	5	5	4	0	34
Dutkowski, Alfred	FB	6	5	1	0	31
Blood, Amherst	HB	5	4	0	0	24
Popelka, Albright	FB	4	4	0	0	24
Kreps, W. & J.	E	5	4	0	0	24
Eberle, Swarthmore	HB	4	4	4	4	24
Manley, Mansfield (Pa.) Teachers	HB	5	4	0	0	24
Ciolli, Geneva	HB	6	4	0	0	24
Kish, Pittsburgh	QB	5	3	4	0	22
Mollura, Lock Haven (Pa.) Teachers	HB	5	3	4	0	22
Prettyman, Lasalle	HB	4	3	4	0	22
Bowles, Temple	FB	5	3	3	0	21
Adkins, Marshall	E	6	2	9	0	21

Siebert Game Fund

MONTREAL, Oct. 30 (AP)—Proceeds of the Babe Siebert memorial hockey game will total about $15,000 when all returns are in, sponsors announced today.

About 6,000 spectators witnessed the match last night between the Montreal Canadiens and the National Hockey League all-star outfit, but many private donations swelled the fund.

College Cross-Country

Results Oct. 28

Pittsburgh 21, Fordham 34.
Syracuse 26, Penn State 29.
Wesleyan 21, Springfield 34.
Williams 21, Middlebury 34.

Eddie Shore Plays With Own Sextet

With the sport fan just about recovered from baseball and thoroughly immersed in football, along comes hockey.

Tonight, at the Boston Garden, the 1939-40 edition of the Bruins will be on display. The opponents will be the Springfield Indians of he International-American Hockey League. Ordinarily, the game would hardly serve to excite, but Eddie Shore will appear with the Indians, which team he owns, against the Bruins.

Shore has never played against the Bruins. He began and will end his major league playing career as a Bruin, so this may be not only the first time, but the only time the rugged defenseman ever will play against the Bruins. He will not play for Springfield this season. His contract with the Bruins is so written that he will play home games for Boston after Dec. 15.

Stanley Cup Defenders

The Bruins are defending the famed Stanley Cup and while Shore will be in the line-ups locally in the regular season, his place on the road will be taken by Flash Hollett or Johnny Shewchuk. The latter has been a member of the Bruins a couple of years and has been playing for Providence.

The two regular forward lines of last year remain intact with Milt Schmidt centering Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, and Bill Cowley the pivot for Mel Hill and Roy Conacher. The third line will be changed with Art Jackson, after a year with Americans, back to center Gordon Pettinger and Charley Sands. The defense will find Capt. Dit Clapper and big Jack Portland paired with Jack Crawford and Shewchuk the spares. Hollett will serve as general utility man and Frankie Brimsek will guard the net.

Mitchell Is Coach

Shore's Springfield team is being coached by Johnny Mitchell and has several faces known to Boston hockey fans. Among those who have played in these parts either with the Bruins or the Cubs are Max Kaminsky, Joe Lamb, Benny Grant, Tommy Filmore, and Roger Jenkins. Frank Beisler, Doran Normie Schultz, Irving Frew, and Lloyd Jackson have played in the Garden as members of the minor league teams in the days when the Bruins operated the Cubs.

The game tonight will start at 8:30 and Bill Stewart will referee, with Bill Cleary serving as linesman. Tomorrow night the two teams will play another game, and it will be shifted to the Boston Arena, where the ice surface has been remodeled from 185x80 feet to 217x92 feet. It will be the biggest surface either team has played on. The Garden prices tonight see the entire stadium being sold at $1.10 a seat, the first balcony at 55 cents and the upper balcony 25 cents. All seats are unreserved.

W. M.

Herring Lost

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—Head football coach Tad Wieman announced that Don Herring, 237-pound varsity tackle, is lost to Princeton for the remainder of the season as a result of a knee injury received in the first period of Saturday's game with Brown.

Herring left the game, won by Princeton, 26 to 12, after the first minute of play.

Terriers and Eagles Play In Ball Parks on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The local football forces roll into the second half of their seasons with severe tests facing every one of the five teams on the week end.

Harvard, which lost to Dartmouth for the sixth straight year by a score of 16—0 Saturday, makes its second trip away from the Stadium when it plays a Princeton team in Palmer Stadium; Tufts will probably meet more than its match against Brown at Providence; while Northeastern, Boston University, and Boston College meet Springfield, Manhattan, and Auburn, respectively, on home fields.

Season Average

Looking at the first half of the season for a minute, we find that the local teams are travelling at better than a .500 average, with 11 victories, nine defeats and one tie. Over the past week end, the teams won three, lost two.

Coach Lew Manly and his Tufts squad deserve oceans of praise for tipping Williams, 14-12, Saturday. With practically the same squad that played all last year for one win, one tie, and six defeats, he has wrought a change-about in morale that has seen the team surge to two victories, one tie, and only one defeat in four games. Sophomore Art Harrison was the only one of the newcomers to crash into the starting line-up.

In facing Brown at Providence Saturday, the Jumbos are merely a breather in the Bear schedule. After meeting Colgate, Holy Cross, and Princeton the last three Saturdays, Brown is taking it easy with Tufts before winding up its season with Yale, Connecticut, and Rutgers.

Superior Foe

In a way, this game comes at an unfortunate place in the Tufts schedule. The Jumbos never give up trying to win and in meeting such a superior foe, injuries may be more apt to occur. If the game were played at the beginning or at the end of the season, it might not make so much difference. But with New Hampshire, Bowdoin, and Massachusetts State still to be played, any disorganization in Tufts' relatively slim squad could be disastrous. Last year Brown defeated Tufts 48-0.

Another of the local coaching fraternity who is deserving of commendation is Pat Hanley of B. U. Starting the year with a green team, in fact with a squad boasting only three seniors in all, Pat has been rewarded with three victories in four starts, and that loss to Western Reserve was by the slimmest of margins.

The Terriers came home from Baltimore with a 6-0 win over Western Maryland to their credit. The game was played under lights Friday night, and numerous penalties threw the B. U. offensive machinery out of gear. Coach Hanley hoped today that the Terriers could smooth out the rough spots in their play before Saturday, when Manhattan comes to town to play in National League Field.

Beat Duquesne

This will be the Jaspers second visit to this region, having bowed earlier in the season to Holy Cross, 28-0. Although last Saturday was an open date in the Manhattan schedule, the Jasper record shows two victories and two defeats. The other loss was to Duquesne by a score of 6-0. Duquesne, it will be remembered, toppled Pitt two Saturdays ago, 21-13. In the win column, Manhattan lists victories over St. Bonaventure, 6-0, and Auburn, 7-0.

Auburn, which plays Boston College at Fenway Park Saturday, will be the third southern eleven to come here this Fall. First was Louisiana State, which upset a favored Holy Cross, 26-7, and second was Florida, which did the same to Boston College, 7-0. Auburn (Alabama Polytechnic Institute)—is planning on not being outdone. Last Saturday it held Georgia Tech to a 7-6 score.

Still Seek Win

Out at Huntington Field Brookline, a determined but unfortunate Northeastern eleven will still be seeking its first win of the year. Saturday, with any kind of a break, they could have turned back the blue-uniformed Rams of Rhode Island State, instead of losing, 7-6. The Huskies were ahead in every department except kicking, but still could not make it. They made 15 first downs to 7 for Rhode Island, and rushed 219 yards to 98 for the Rams, yet lost the game.

Against Springfield, the Huskies should play another thriller. In five games this fall, Springfield has managed to score but 19 points, including its 13-0 victory over Providence. The Maroons, however, have held the opposition to 12 points, and have managed to win two, lose two, and tie one.

In northern New England, the Maine State series continues its merry way with Bowdoin and Bates leading the parade at present by identical 6-0 victories over Colby and Maine respectively. This Saturday Bowdoin meets Bates, while Colby plays Maine. In the Little Three, Wesleyan has taken an early lead by its 19-14 win over Amherst. This Saturday Wesleyan plays Coast Guard, Amherst meets Mass. State, and Williams plays Union. In other New England games, Yale is host to Dartmouth, Holy Cross plays Providence at Worcester, and New Hampshire goes to Rutgers.

Sports Around the Hub

Abbruzzi Drops to Third

Duke Abbruzzi, Rhode Island's high-scoring back who led the eastern parade at this time last week, has dropped to third place in the race for honors. The Duke scored one touchdown in the one half he played against Northeastern Saturday to bring his total to 48, two points behind Hammerstrom of Union, and 12 behind Sheridan of Clarion, Pa., Teachers. Before he was hurt, Abbruzzi gave several examples of how he climbed so high in the scoring list, and he undoubtedly would have been close to Sheridan if he had played the whole game.

* * *

M. I. T.'s intercollegiate yacht racing skippers, who have held the Boston Dinghy Club Intercollegiate Challenge Cup since 1937, were defeated by Williams yesterday in the eighth semiannual match on the Charles River Basin.

Scores in the racing were: Williams, 38; M. I. T., 35; Princeton, 33; Brown and Dartmouth, 29; Northeastern, 21; Harvard and Toronto, 20; Michigan, 14; Amherst, 13; and Boston College, 11.

* * *

Winchester and Beverly High Schools are the latest entries for the State intercollegiate cross country championships to be held under the auspices of Boston University at Nickerson Field next Saturday. Winchester is a newcomer to the meet, while Beverly finished third last year. These two schools, together with Quincy and Brockton, bring the list of entries to four

* * *

Johnny Thoren and Ted Bishop of Woodland teamed to defeat Harry Nettleladt and J. T. Hargraves of Framingham 2 and 1 in an amateur-pro golf match at Framingham yesterday afternoon Individual scores were Bishop 70, Nettelbladt 72, Thoren 74, and Hargraves 76.

* * *

Sophomore Jimmy Igo of Canton ran to his fourth straight win of the year as Boston University's cross country team defeated the Newton Y. M. C. A. harriers at Nickerson Field Saturday 25 to 30. The victory was the Terriers third.

* * *

The M. I. T. cross country runners defeated Yale at New Haven Saturday 26-29 despite a first-place by Bill Watson of the Elis. Tech took second, third, fifth and sixth places, however, to erase Yale's early lead.

* * *

Ralph Doherty of Stoneham has been elected captain of the B. C. hockey team for this year, succeeding Paul Moore, last year's goalie. Doherty, a forward, was elected by lettermen, many of whom voted by mail.

Rose Bowl Games This Week

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30 (AP)—Without having consulted one single person of authority for the simple reason he wouldn't know any more about the matter than you, it seems safe to predict that two vital games bearing on the Rose Bowl situation will be played this week.

Vital game No. 1 comes at Portland when Oregon State meets the mighty Trojans of Southern California. It will be the first real test for either eleven, and with unbeaten-untied Oregon State and once-tied Southern Cal striving to knock the other out of the Rose Bowl picture, the outcome should go a long way toward identifying the Pacific Coast Conference host in Pasadena's post-season spectacle.

Vols vs. Tigers

Vital game No. 2 will be staged way down South at Baton Rouge, where Tennessee marches on Louisiana State. L. S. U. doesn't figure except that its Tigers probably will furnish the Volunteers with more trouble than they'll run into until they battle Kentucky in December.

The rest of the Rose Bowl eligibles should get by the week's schdule unscatched unless one or more falls before the violent epidemic of upsets visiting the various football sectors of the Nation.

These games include Texas A. and M. over Arkansas, Oklahoma over Iowa State, Cornell over Columbia, Michigan over Illinois, and North Carolina over North Carolina State.

All Candidates

Tennessee, the big Texas Aggies, Oklahoma, and North Carolina may safely be considered among the ranks of active candidates for the Rose Bowl bid.

Michigan and Cornell may or may not be interested in the matter, for one reason or another, although many people out here believe Cornell might be persuaded to desert the cloistered precincts of the Ivy League if all goes well the remainder of the season.

Notre Dame and Nebraska supposedly are definitely not candidates for the Bowl.

Tennessee remains the current public choice around here, but it must be added hastily that public affection seems to matter very little when the Conference boys set out to invite anyone to the Rose Bowl. If the public choice matches the host's fancy, well and good. Otherwise——.

Brooklyn Walker Wins

By the Associated Press

John Rahkonen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., captured the national 40,000 meter A. A. U. walk championship Oct. 28 by forging to the front three laps from the finish to edge out John Deni, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rahkonen's time for the distance—equivalent to 24 miles, 1507 yards—was 3h. 55m. 57.8s. Deni finished three minutes behind him. Henry Clark of Boston was third.

All but one of the 16 starters finished, over a one-mile oval at Franklin Park.

Army Harriers Win

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Army's strong cross-country team won both individual and team honors in the annual quadrangular contest involving the Cadets, Navy, Princeton, and Columbia over the five-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday.

George Moore and Dean Vanderhoef finished in a dead heat for first place for the West Pointers in 29:10.4, while the Cadets placed five scorers within the first 12 for team honors with a low total of 30 points. Navy finished second with 38, Princeton, third with 52, and Columbia fourth and last with 90.

In the dual meet scoring, Army defeated Navy, 25 to 30; Princeton, 20 to 35; and Columbia, 15 to 40. Navy defeated Princeton, 23 to 32, and Columbia, 15 to 40. Princeton scored over Columbia, 15 to 40.

Porter Signs

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—Richard Twilly "Dick" Porter, pilot of the Syracuse Chiefs of the International Baseball League since May, 1938, will lead the team again next season, Clarence M. Schindler, owner and president of the club announced yesterday.

Schindler said Porter's signed contract calling for a sizeable increase in salary had been received from Porter at his home in Salisbury, Md.

The British TOWN LAST

the Stand-by of the Business Man

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End of October Finds About 11 Football Teams in Race for National Crown

Part Two of College Grid Season About to Commence

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The important month of the college football season — November — starts this week with just the kind of games that can be expected in the more important half of the campaign.

The first half of the battle for national honors, winding up last Saturday, produced about the results that could be expected. There were innumerable "upsets" at the start, dwindling in number as the teams began to show real strength and weakness. The end of October found not more than 11 unbeaten and untied survivors still in the race for the mythical national crown.

Starting part two, the "major" unbeaten and untied teams are:

East—Cornell, Duquesne, Catholic; South—Tennessee, Kentucky; Midwest—Notre Dame, Michigan; Southwest — Texas A. and M.; Rocky Mountain—Colorado Mines; Pacific Coast—Oregon State, San Jose (Cal.) State.

Tied but still undefeated are Dartmouth and Georgetown, in the East; Tulane, North Carolina and Richmond, in the South; Nebraska and Oklahoma, in the Midwest; Southern California and U. C. L. A., on the west coast, and Utah (tied twice), in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven.

Not All Prospects

Not all of these teams, of course, can be considered national title prospects. By the same token, there are a lot of real contenders which have been beaten, often by the one point that sometimes spells the difference between a perfect season and a ruined one.

Contenders for sectional and conference championships take in a lot more ground. The situation, by sections, shapes up like this for the first week end of November:

East: It's been a long time since any one team did so much to aid the prestige of eastern football as Cornell did last Saturday by whipping Ohio State, 23-14, after spotting the Big Ten "powerhouse" the first two touchdowns. That triumph automatically installed the Big Red team as the East's No. 1 power, and next Saturday's game against Columbia, despite the Lions' decisive 26-7 win over Virginia Military, shouldn't hurt Cornell's stock.

Dartmouth vs. Yale

Duquesne, 13-0 winner over Texas Tech Friday, faces another stiff intersectional test against Marquette, and Catholic, 14-0 winner over Miami, meet Tulsa of the Missouri Valley Conference.

Dartmouth encounters its traditionally - troublesome enemy, Yale, but off the Green's easy 16-0 win over Harvard and Yale's 27-7 licking by Michigan, Dartmouth figures to remain undefeated. Georgetown, after beating George Washington 7-0, meets West Virginia, which tied South Carolina, 6-6, Friday.

The biggest games on the eastern schedule pit Army, which hasn't shown much this season, against Notre Dame and Harvard against Princeton, which tuned up with a 26-12 win over Brown. Notre Dame's fine unbeaten team just managed to stave off Carnegie Tech, 7-6, while the Cadets routed Ursinus, 46-13.

Penn Knocked Off

Pennsylvania, knocked out of the picture by a 30-6 licking from North Carolina, meets Navy, 15-7 victim of Clemson. Fordham, which came back as an eastern threat by whipping Pitt, 27-13, tackles Rice's hapless Owls in an intersectional test. New York U., 14-13 winner over a stubborn Georgia team, eases off against Lafayette. Boston College and Holy Cross, still ranked among the eastern leaders, play Auburn and Providence, respectively.

South: It's Tennessee, the nation's ranking team in last week's Associated Press poll, against Louisiana State with the Southeastern Conference title as the probable stake. The Volunteers knocked off Mercer, 17-0, in last Saturday's breather, while L. S. U. turned back Vanderbilt, 12-6, when Ken Kavanaugh caught two more passes.

Kentucky, co-leader with Tennessee, Georgia Tech and Tulane, faces Alabama, which turned back Mississippi State, 7-0, in another major battle. Mississippi, beaten for the first time by Tulane, 18-6, encounters Vanderbilt. Georgia plays Duke, which gained a second-place tie in the Southern Conference with a hard-won 6-0 decision over Wake Forest. Tulane has an open date.

Back in Conference

North Carolina, with the Southern Conference pack on its heels, returns to its own league to play North Carolina State, while Richmond tackles V. M. I.

Virginia meets Chicago, and Miami plays Texas Tech in the South's best intersectional tilts.

Midwest: In spite of that thumping from Cornell, Ohio State plays the leading role in the Big Ten, facing a traditional rival, Indiana.

The Bucks still are tied with Michigan for the Conference lead, while Indiana's Hoosiers, idle last week, are a real threat. Michigan should win another from Illinois, 13-0 victim of Northwestern when the Wildcats finally got going. Northwestern plays Minnesota's so far disappointing team, and Iowa, 19-13 winner over Wisconsin, plays Purdue, which went to the west coast to take a 13-6 licking from Santa Clara.

Twin Powers Win

The twin powers of the Big Six, Nebraska and Oklahoma, scored notable victories. Nebraska overwhelmed Kansas State, 25-9, and Oklahoma routed the Missouri Valley Conference leader, Oklahoma Aggies, 41-0. Missouri gained a tie with Nebraska for the lead by whipping Iowa State, 21-6, without using "Pitchin' Paul" Christman. The two leaders collide next Saturday. Oklahoma plays Iowa State, and Kansas meets Kansas State in a "consolation" game.

Southwest: The unbeaten Texas Aggies breezed past Baylor's Bears, 20-0, in their second Southwest Conference game, but are tied for lead with Texas University's sophomore team, which trimmed Rice, 26-12, with the aid of an 80-yard run by Jack Crain. The Aggies next week meet Arkansas, beaten 7-0 by Villanova at Philadelphia, while the Longhorns play Southern Methodist, one of the most dangers teams in the circuit, although it hasn't met a Conference foe. Texas Christian and Baylor clash in another Conference game.

Pacific Coast: One title contender is due for elimination this week when Oregon State plays Southern California on a neutral field at Portland, Ore. The Beavers, only undefeated and untied team in the loop, beat Washington State, 13-0, while Southern Cal., living up to its pre-season promise after an uncertain start, defeated California, 26-0.

Webfoots Out

The winning team still will have to account for U. C. L. A., which beat Oregon, 16-6, to put the Webfoots out of the picture. The Uclans play California Saturday. Washington, which conquered Stanford by an odd 8-5 score, plays Montana, 13-0 winner over Idaho. Oregon meets Washington State, and Stanford faces Santa Clara.

Sunday "independent" games pit Loyola of Los Angeles against San Franicisco and St. Mary's against Dayton of Ohio.

Rocky Mountain: Denver threw the mountain states Big Seven into a state of considerable confusion by holding "unbeatable" Utah to a 7-7 tie. That left them tied for the lead and the race wide open. Comebacking Colorado, which downed Wyoming 27-7 for its second victory in three Conference starts, is the Utes' next opponent while Denver plays Brigham Young. Colorado Mines maintained its unbeaten status in the older Rocky Mountain Conference with a 50-7 triumph over Colorado College.

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

	W.	L.	T	Points For	Agst.
Oregon State	3	0	0	38	7
So. Calif.	2	0	1	60	7
U. C. L. A.	2	0	1	44	27
Oregon	2	1	1	29	23
California	1	2	0	13	39
Wash. State	1	2	0	13	53
Washington	1	3	0	22	38
Stanford	0	3	1	19	44

(Southern California tied Oregon 7-7; Stanford tied U. C. L. A. 14-14. Ties do not count in standings.)

Big Ten Standing

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Football standings in the Western Conference:

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Michigan	2	0	0	112	7
Ohio State	2	0	0	36	20
Iowa	2	1	0	58	69
Indiana	2	1	0	50	38
Northwestern	2	1	0	26	20
Purdue	0	0	1	13	13
Minnesota	0	1	1	33	76
Chicago	0	1	0	0	85
Illinois	0	2	0	6	20
Wisconsin	0	3	0	20	46

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Southwest Race

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 30 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	P.C.	Points For	Agst
Texas A. & M.	2	0	0	1.000	39	7
Texas	2	0	0	1.000	40	25
Baylor	1	1	0	.500	19	27
Arkansas	1	2	0	.333	34	46
Texas Christian	0	2	0	.000	19	34
Rice	0	1	0	.000	12	26

Southern Methodist has yet to open Conference schedule.

(Ties counted as half game lost and half won.)

Fast-Dwindling Parade Of Unbeaten, Untied Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Such gridiron machines as Tennessee, Duquesne, Notra Dame, Oregon State, Michigan and Cornell head the fast-dwindling parade of unbeaten and untied football teams that was reduced to 25 members over the week end.

Marching along with them were such tiny tots as Slippery Rock, Knox, Colorado Mines and Earlham, all of whom were still among the nation's honored crews as the season swung into the home stretch.

Of the leaders, only Tennessee and the New Britain (Conn.) Teachers boasted unscored upon records, while in the select list the San Jose State Californians had piled up the most impressive scoring mark—193 points in eight games.

Among those who fell from the inner sanctum by defeats were Penn, Mississippi, Ohio State, and Hillsdale, which suffered its first loss since the 1937 campaign. Tied, and therefore forced to bow out of the picture, were Lenoir-Rhyne, Oberlin and Butler.

The leaders:

Team	Games	Points For	Agst
San Jose State (Calif.)	8	193	16
Temple (Ariz.) T.	6	136	7
Maryville (Mo.) T.	6	129	7
Texas A. & M.	6	126	16
La. State Normal	6	124	12
Manchester (Ind.)	5	187	16
Kentucky	5	135	19
Catholic U.	5	134	13
Colorado Mines	5	127	31
Fresno (Calif.) State	5	123	22
Tennessee	5	119	0
Clarion (Pa.) Tea.	5	105	13
Arkansas Tech	5	104	13
Slippery Rock (Pa.) T.	5	94	13
Duquesne	5	92	13
Knox College	5	71	13
Wash. & Jeff	5	62	25
Notre Dame	5	61	46
Oregon State	5	59	25
Earlham (Ind.)	5	54	19
Michigan	4	165	27
Cornell	4	109	27
New Britain (Conn.) T.	4	104	0
John Carroll	4	45	8
De Sales (Toledo)	3	84	6

Hockey All-Stars Win

MONTREAL, Oct. 30 (AP)—The National Hockey League all-stars defeated the Montreal Canadiens 5 to 2 last night in the Babe Siebert Memorial game.

Exhibition Hockey

Results Oct. 28

At Cleveland: Chicago Black Hawks 8, Cleveland Barons 3.

At Hershey, Pa.: Boston Bruins (National League) 6, Hershey Bears (International League), 2.

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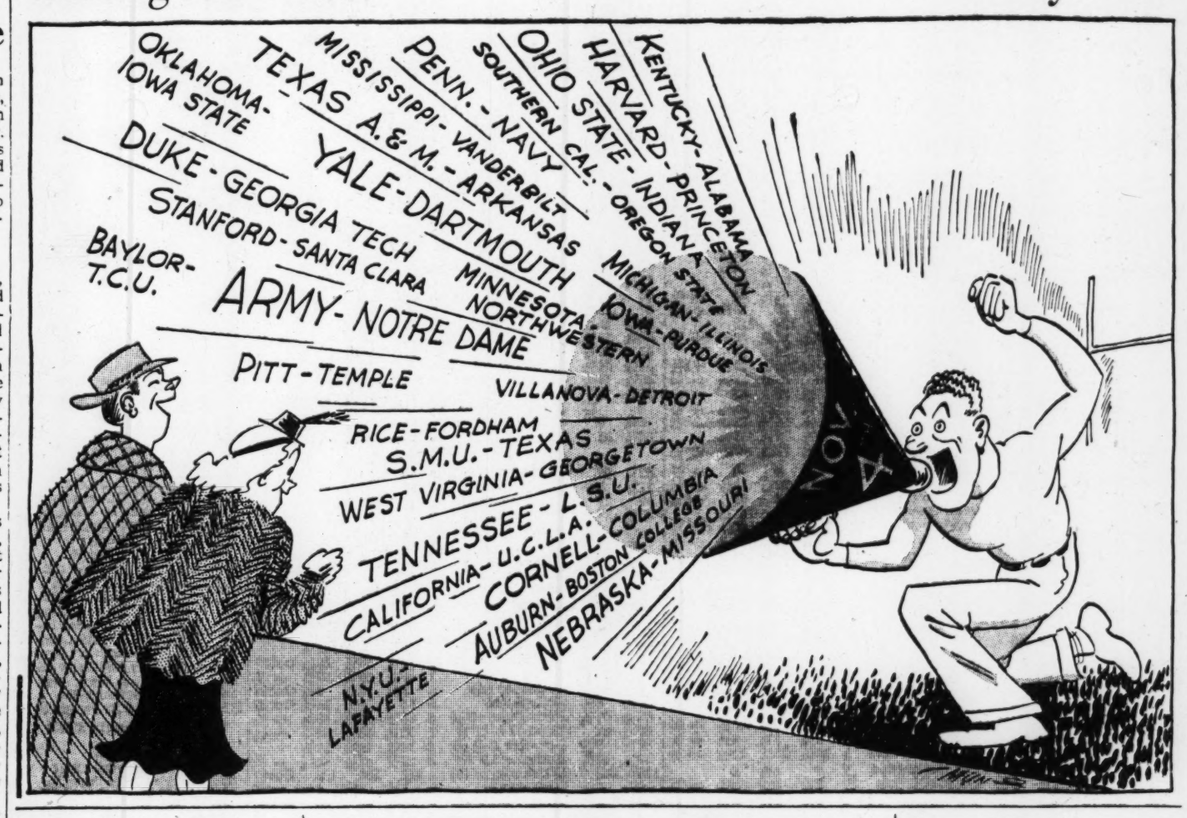

Smythe Sorts New Players For Toronto

TORONTO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Just when Manager Conny Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs thought he had his first two forward lines picked, Pete Langelle's play went sky-high and scrambled plans for the line-up the Leafs will send against Boston's champions in their National Hockey League opener here Saturday.

Of course, Syl Apps will start at center between Gordon Drillon and Bob Davidson on the first forward line, and at least three of last year's four defensemen are available. But beyond that, all is doubt. Smythe will alternate his men and, perhaps, let the fans help decide.

Syracuse Gone

When the Leafs ended farm club relations with Syracuse of the International - American League, they were left with a player surplus which has led to a bewildering fight for positions.

Part of Smythe's troubles seemed over when Langelle was put between Sweeney Schriner and Gus Marker, and he proved to be a flash.

Billy Taylor and Lex Chisholm then became front-rank candidates for the post, but neither has shown enough to clinch it.

With Davidson and Schriner sure of two left wing berths, Murph Chamberlain has been scrapping Robert Heron for the other. Drillon and Marker have clinched right wing spots, while Regis (Pep) Kelly has been challenged for the other by Don Metz.

Defense Problem

Wally Stanowski has come up from Syracuse with Jack Church to argue over defense positions with Capt. Red Horner, Bucko McDonald, Reg Hamilton and Bingo Kampman.

To complicate matters more, goalie Turk Broda has had listless spells, while Phil Stein, another one of the boys from Syracuse, has looked like he'll be around quite awhite pressing for the position.

In spite of the complications, experts think the Leafs have plucked off five of the outstanding rookies of the year in Taylor, Stanowski, Heron, Chisholm and Metz.

Meanwhile, the three-year-old scoring firm of Apps and Drillon will do business at the old stand. If the proper linemates can be found for Schriner, who twice led the league in scoring while with the New York Americans, the Leafs will be supercharged on attack. They may go all the way to the Stanley Cup finals, as they did last spring.

Doubt Beclouding Olympics As Result of 'Communique'

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The 1940 Olympics became an international guessing game today because of an announcement from Olympic headquarters in Switzerland that they might be transferred from Helsinki, Finland to Detroit.

Nobody could be sure what it was all about, inasmuch as Finland still is planning to hold the Games and Detroit has not asked for them recently, and isn't sure it wants them on such shor notice.

Startling "Communique"

There perhaps has been no more startling "communique" since Europe's war began than the proclamation of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne yesterday that the 1940 Games would be held in Detroit if Finland renounced its right to stage them.

The committee's communique said all National Olympic Committees had been polled as to whether they would send teams to Helsinki and that if their replies were negative, as many were expected to be, Finland would renounce and clear the way for removal of the Olympics to the United States where many of the neutral nations were certain to compete.

The consternation this caused was something to behold.

"Some Mistake"

Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Committee, retorted, "There must be some mistake. The committee would not award the Games to Detroit without consulting us and we've heard nothing about it."

In Detroit Mayor Richard Reading, with great civic enthusiasm, declared his city would "welcome the Games with open arms." But his own chairman of a committee to obtain the Olympics in 1944, Frederic C. Matthai, expressed surprise at the action and added:

"There isn't sufficient time to make plans for a bang-up Olympiad, and a track meet without France, Great Britain, and Germany in the contention would not be much of an attraciton. Finland has a tremendous investment in the Games and it may mean bankruptcy for someone if they are not held."

$7,500,000 Appropriated

Erik Frenckell, Vice-Mayor of Helsinki and head of the city's Olympic Games Committee, declared today, "Finland has no intention of giving up the Olympic Games. If the war continues until next year, the committee naturally will be obliged to meet to consider the possibility of maintaining its original plan."

When the Games were moved to Helsinki earlier this year from Japan because of the undeclared Asiatic war, the city appropriated $2,500,000 and the nationa twice that amount to promote the affair.

Permanent Dwellings

A stadium designed to seat 62,000 with 45,000 permanent seats is in the last stages of construction. The first apartment houses of the Olympic village, intended to house 4,000 athletes, have been completed and others are being run up speedily. Twenty-four apartment buildings are in the group and four are designed as permanent dwellings for workers.

Only a few days ago the Olympic Committee of Finland announced that of the many acceptances received from foreign nations, not one had been withdrawn as a result of the war.

The confusion surrounding the Games extends also to the Winter Olympics, which were given Switzerland after Japan's withdrawal, and then passed along to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, because no skiing was to be on the program. Now they are expected to be abandoned entirely.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 28

East

Alfred 18, Ithaca 6.
Army 46, Ursinus 13.
Clemson 13, Navy 7.
Holy Cross 27, Colgate 7.
New York University 14, Georgia 13.
Dartmouth 16, Harvard 0.
Fordham 27, Pittsburgh 13.
North Carolina 30, Penn 6.
Penn State 6, Syracuse 6 tie.
Princeton 26, Brown 12.
Notre Dame 7, Carnegie Tech 6.
Columbia 26, V. M. I. 7.
Villanova 7, Arkansas 0.
Boston College 28, St. Anslem 0.
Rutgers 20, Lehigh 6.
Lowell Textile 7, City College N. Y. 0.
Georgetown 7, George Washington 0.
Wesleyan 19, Amherst 14.
Bates 6, Maine 0.
Albright 26, Upsala 0.
Waynesburg 6, West Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Tufts 14, Williams 12.
Washington College 13, Juniata 0.
Hamilton 7, Rochester 6.
Bowdoin 6, Colby 0.
Montclair N. J. Teachers 8, East Stroudsburg (Pa.) Teachers 0.
Springfield 13, Providence 0.
Niagara 18, St. Lawrence 0.
Connecticut 25, Buffalo 7.
Kent State 8, Hobart 6.
Middlebury 12, Norwich 0.
Randolph Macon 7, Drexel 6.
Lebanon Valley 31, Pennsylvania Military College 0.
Rhode Island 7, Northeastern 6.
New Hampshire 22, Vermont 7.
Mass. State 7, Worcester Tech 0.
Lafayette 40, Gettysburg 0.
Muhlenberg 9, Franklin and Marshall 7.
Union 26, Rensselaer Poly 6.
Hampden-Sydney 26, Delaware 6.
Arnold 28, Trenton, N. J., Teachers 12.
Clarkson 13, Cortland, N. Y., Normal 7.
Indiana, Pa. Teachers 7, Mansfield Teachers 6
Moravian 9, Susquehanna 0.
Shippensburg, Pa., Teachers 12, Bloomsburg, Pa., Teachers 0.
Davis and Elkins 21, Long Island University 12.
Wagner 14, Panzer 6.
Thiel 7, Westminster 0.
Glenville State Teachers 12, New River State 0.
New Britain Teachers 18, New York Aggies 0.
Hiram 26, Alleghany 6.
Washington and Jefferson 12, Bethany 0
Hofstra 7, Brooklyn 0.
Millersville (Pa.) Teachers 6, Shepherd Teachers 0.
Edinboro 12, Alliance 0.
Concord 7, Morris Harvey 7 (tie).
Slippery Rock Teachers 13, Grove City 0.
Johns Hopkins 12, Haverford 7.

South

Georgia Tech 7, Auburn 6.
Tennessee 17, Mercer 0
Alabama 7, Mississippi State 0.
Tulane 18, Mississippi 6
Duke 6, Wake Forest 0.
Wasnington and Lee 6, Virginia Tech 0
Roanoke 13, Dickinson 0.
Richmond 19, The Citadel 0.
Virginia 26, William and Mary 6.
Furman 15, Davidson 0
Florida 14, Maryland 0.
Louisiana State University 12, Vanderbilt 6
Tennessee Tech 15, West Tennessee Teachers 0.
Morehead Teachers 7, East Kentucky Teachers 6.
West Kentucky Teachers 26, Middle Tennessee Teachers 2.
Louisville 0, Centre 0 (tie.)
Wofford 3 High Point 0.
William and Mary (Norfolk) 7, East Carolina Teachers 0.

Midwest

Michigan 27, Yale 7.
Cornell 23, Ohio State 14.
Northwestern 13, Illinois 0.
Iowa 19, Wisconsin 13.
Marquette 13, Georgetown, Ky., 7.
Missouri 21, Iowa State 6.
Washington U. Mo., 6, Butler 6 (tie).
Depauw 18, Lawrence Tech 0.
Earlham 14, Rose Poly 13.
Hanover 13, Franklin 7.
St. Joseph's Ind., 20, Central Ind., Normal 19.
Iowa State Teachers 16, Coe 0.
Cornell, Iowa, 25, Grinnell 0.
Nebraska 25, Kansas State 9.
Creighton 21, Loyola, La., 13.
Albion 6, Hillsdale 3.
Hope 27, Olivet 0.
Michigan State 13, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Toledo 6, West Michigan Teachers 0.
Wayne 18, Akron 12.
Carleton 18, St. Olaf 6.
St. Mary's 14, Hamline 0.
Macalester 20, St. John's 13.
Mount Union 34, Heidelberg 0.
John Carroll 19, Case 0.
Bowling Green 19, Wittenberg 13.
Muskingum 20, Wooster 7.
Ashland 18, Otterbein 0.
Ohio University 14, Dayton 0.
Swarthmore 12, Oberlin 12 tie.
Ohio Wesleyan 0, Miami (Ohio) 0 tie.
University of Kentucky 21, Xavier 0.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 0, Wichita 0, tie.
Bluffton 18, Defiance 7.
South Dakota 21, South Dakota State 7
Aurora College 12, U. of Wisconsin Ex. 0
Upper Iowa 14, Loras 13.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 31, Concordia 16.
Detroit Tech 62, Grand Rapids 6.
Winona Teachers 19, Mankato Teachers 0.
Assumption 14, Findlay 6.
Springfield T 20, Missouri Mines 6.
Chillicothe 7, Wentworth 3.
North Central 7, Elmhurst 7 tie.
North Dakota 18, North Dakota State 0.
Emporia Teachers 27, Fort Hays State 0.
Ripon 13, Monmouth 7.
Carroll 32, Lawrence 7.
Gustavus Adolphus 13, St. Norbert 2.
Lacrosse T. 34, River Falls T. 7.
Stout 19, Eau Claire Teachers 6.
Michigan Tech 0, N. Michigan T 0 tie.
Lake Forest 16, Millikin 9.
Central (Ia.) 7, Luther 6.
Milwaukee T 0, N. Illinois T 0 tie.
Manchester 26, Valparaiso 13.

Southwest

Texas A & M 20, Baylor 0.
Texas Christian 21, Centenary 0.
Texas 26, Rice 12.
Oklahoma 41, Oklahoma A & M 0.
Detroit 16 Tulsa 7
Oklahoma Baptist 28, Northeastern Oklahoma State 6.
Northwest Oklahoma State 7, East Central Oklahoma State 6.

Rocky Mountain

Utah 7, Denver 7 tie
Colorado State 9, Utah State 0.
Colorado 27, Wyoming 7.
Colorado Mines 50, Colorado College 7.
Regis College 9, Western State 0.
Montana State 10, Idaho Southern 6.

Far West

Southern California 26, California 0.
Washington 8, Stanford 5.
University California at Los Angeles 1, Oregon 6.
Santa Clara 13, Purdue 6.
Oregon State 13 Washington State 0.
Montana 13, Idaho 7.
Nevada, California Aggies 0.
Fresno (Calif. State 21, San Francisco 2

Results Oct. 29

La Salle 31, St. Joseph's 0.
Canisius 14, St. Vincent 0
St. Bonaventure 7 Mount St. Mary's 0.
Portland 14, St. Mary's (Calif.) 12.
Notre Dame "B" 12, St. Francis 0.

Tom Harmon No. 1 Scorer On Gridiron

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Tom Harmon, Michigan's great back, who scored 21 points against Yale Saturday, boosted himself to the forefront of the nation's leading individual football scorers with a total of 73 points.

Harmon, who has been instrumental in keeping the Michigan machine rolling in high gear, has contributed 10 touchdowns, 10 points after touchdowns and one field goal to the Michigan total.

In second place is Don Lieberum, captain and quarterback of the Manchester (Ind.) College eleven, who has made 66 points via 11 touchdowns. He shades a newcomer to the leaders, Bill Sheridan of the Clarion (Pa.) Teachers, whose record stands at 62 points.

The leaders:

Big Ten

Player, School	Pos.	G.	TD.	PAT.	FG.	Pts.
Harmon, Michigan	hb	4	10	10	1	73
Midwest						
Lieberum, Manches	qb	5	11	0	0	66
East						
Sheridan, Clarion	hb	5	9	8	0	62
Rocky Mountain						
Madden, Colo Mines	hb	5	9	1	0	55
Southeastern						
Kavanaugh, La. State	e	5	9	0	0	54
Southern Conference						
Polanski, Wake For.	fb	7	8	3	0	51
Southwest						
Kimbrough, Tx. A&M	fb	6	7	0	0	42
Big Six						
Clark, Oklahoma	hb	5	6	0	0	36
Missouri Valley						
Knolla, Creighton	hb	5	5	0	0	30
Pacific Coast						
Wash'gton, U.C.L.A.	hb	5	4	0	0	24
Landsell, So. Calif.	qb	4	4	0	0	24
Big Seven						
Wing, Brigham Y'ng	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Gehrke, Utah U.	hb	5	4	0	0	24
Turner, Utah U.	fb	5	4	0	0	24

Saturday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Tom Harmon, Michigan—Scored 21 points and gained 203 yards from scrimmage as Michigan outclassed Yale, 27-7.

Jim Lalanne, North Carolina—Threw three scoring passes and ran 30 yards for another score as North Carolina stopped Penn, 30-6.

Vince .Dennery, Fordham—Scooped up a Pitt fumble and ran 99 yards in most sensational play as Rams beat Panthers, 27-13.

Joe Behot, Villanova — Dashed 82 yards to beat Arkansas, 7-0.

Bob Kellogg, Tulane—His runs of 106 and 24 yards helped conquer Mississippi Rebels, 18-6.

Ken Kavanaugh, L. S. U.—Scored two touchdowns as L. S. U. beat Vanderbilt, 12-6.

Butch Luther, Nebraska—Scored one touchdown and set up another as the Huskers stopped Kansas State, 25-9.

Nile Kinnick, Iowa — Pitched three touchdown passes to give Iowa a 19-13 win over Wisconsin.

Jack Crain, Texas — Was the game's biggest hero as Rice fell, 26-12.

Ken Dow, Oregon State—A sub back who sparked the Beavers to a 13-0 win over Washington State.

Jack Robinson, U. C. L. A.—Caught a 66-yard touchdown pass and ran 82 yards for another score as the Uclans beat Oregon, 16-6.

Toporcer Resigns

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roy L. Thompson of the Little Rock Baseball Club in the Southern Association announced the resignation of Manager George Toporcer.

Thompson said Toporcer resigned in a letter written from his Rochester, N. Y., home.

"George said he thought it best that he not come back," Thompson said.

Detroit Faces Crucial Game Against Giants Next Sunday

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts. For	Pts. Agst
New York	5	0	1	77	30
Washington	4	1	1	127	65
Brooklyn	3	3	1	84	108
Philadelphia	0	4	1	27	70
Pittsburgh	0	6	1	56	147
Western Division					
Detroit	5	1	0	97	56
Green Bay	5	1	0	136	94
Chicago Bears	4	3	0	170	96
Cleveland	2	4	1	126	141
Chicago Cardinals	1	6	0	63	147

Results Oct. 29

Detroit 10, Chicago Bears 0.
Green Bay 24, Washington 14.
Pittsburgh 14, Cleveland 14.
New York 7, Brooklyn 6.

Games Next Sunday

New York at Detroit; Chicago Cardinals at Cleveland; Green Bay at Chicago Bears; Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; Philadelphia at Washington.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Detroit's surprising Lions should know the worst about their National Pro Football League title aspirations in another week of battling.

The Lions, who are matching the fine play of the Green Bay Packers stride for stride in the National League's Western Division, engage the title-holding New York Giants in Detroit next Sunday in a pivotal clash.

Good Attendance

Detroit, New York, and Green Bay all clicked yesterday with well-earned victories. Their three games and the Cleveland-Pittsburgh tilt drew a total of 101,514 spectators.

Gus Henderson's Lions clipped the Chicago Bears in a manner even more decisive than the 10-0 score indicates. The Lions throttled completely the Bears' vaunted running and passing attack. Chuck Hanneman's 37-yard field goal and Dwight Sloan's 12-yard dash on a spinner accounted for the tallies, a defeat that virtually eliminated the Chicago eleven, from the western race.

Five of Six

The Lions now have won five of six games, but face a heavy schedule. After taking on the Giants a week hence they play the Bears again, Cleveland Rams, Washington, and Green Bay.

Green Bay matched Detroit's won-lost record by handing the Redskins their first defeat, 24-14. The Packers outrushed Washington by 49 yards but the Indians gained almost 100 more yards in the air. The victors ran up a 17-7 lead in the first half and both teams added a touchdown in the final quarter.

Giants Alone

Washington's defeat left the Giants alone in first place in the Eastern Division. The New Yorkers defeated Brooklyn, 7 to 6, to remain the only undefeated team in the league. Tuffy Leemans scored the touchdown and Ken Strong added the all-important extra point. Ralph Kercheval scored Brooklyn's six points on two field goals from the 47 and 27 yard lines. He tried two others, but both fizzled.

In the day's other game Cleveland and Pittsburgh battled to a 14-14 tie, breaking Pitt's six-game losing streak. Parker Hall, league leading passer, had a bad day, connecting for only one of 13 passes for the Rams. But he contributed one of the touchdown with an 88-yard run in the first period. Johnny Drake scored the Rams' other six-pointer, leaving him only one touchdown behind Don Hutson's season touchdown record of nine.

Jersey City Giants Awake

American Pro Football Association

Northern Division

	W.	L.	T.	Points For	Agst.
Paterson	6	3	1	123	89
Providence	3	2	0	47	45
Danbury	0	4	1	26	80
Brooklyn	0	5	1	23	98
Southern Division					
Wilmington	6	2	1	79	46
Newark	3	1	1	71	44
Jersey City	3	3	1	85	34
Union City	2	3	2	61	74

Results Oct. 29

Newark, 24, Brooklyn 7
Wilmington 10, Union City 7.
Jersey City 24, Paterson 0.

Games Next Sunday

Wilmington at Newark; Providence at Brooklyn; Danbury at Jersey City.

By the Associated Press

Top teams in the American Professional Football Association have fair warning today—the Jersey City Giants, last year's champions, have awakened from their slumber in the cellar.

The Giants were last in the Southern Division and the Paterson Panthers were on top of the Northern loop yesterday when the teams met at Paterson, but by 5 o'clock there wasn't any doubt in the minds of the 15,000 spectators which was the better eleven.

The Giants swept the hapless Panthers up and down the field to hand the home team the most thorough walloping in years. The score was 24 to 0.

Both the Newark Bears and the Wilmington Clippers, Southern Division leaders, won yesterday.

The Bears crushed the Brooklyn Eagles, 24 to 7, at Newark, while at Union City the Clippers outscored the Rams, 10 to 7. Danbury and Providence did not play.

Southeastern Race

ATLANTA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Unofficial standings of the Southeastern Conference:

	W	L	Points For	Agst
Tennessee	2	0	61	0
Kentucky	2	0	34	19
Tulane	2	0	30	6
Georgia Tech	1	0	21	12
Mississippi	1	1	20	25
Louisiana State	1	1	19	20
Alabama	1	1	7	21
Auburn	1	2	13	19
Mississippi State	1	2	14	14
Sewanee	0	1	0	40
Florida	0	1	0	14
Georgia	0	1	6	13
Vanderbilt	0	3	25	47

Big Six

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30 (AP)—Big Six Conference football standings:

	W	L	Points For	Agst
Missouri	2	0	30	13
Nebraska	2	0	25	16
Oklahoma	1	0	27	7
Kansas	1	1	21	27
Kansas State	0	2	16	34
Iowa State	0	3	13	45

(Tie games count one half game won and one half game lost.)

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30 (AP)—Missouri Valley Conference football standings:

	W	L	Points For	Agst
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	0	38	13
Washington	1	1	62	38
Tulsa	1	1	28	23
Drake	1	1	12	7
Washburn	1	1	32	47
Creighton	1	2	33	53
St. Louis U.	0	1	0	12

Big Seven

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 30 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standing:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Agst
Utah	2	0	1	102	20
Denver	2	0	1	46	14
Colorado	2	1	0	46	23
Brigham Young	1	1	0	26	47
Utah State	1	2	0	16	22
Colorado State	1	2	0	21	26
Wyoming	0	3	0	14	119

(Tie games do not count in standing.)

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A Special Display of Montreal Advertising
Will Be Featured in The Christian Science Monitor
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13
An unusually large group of Montreal merchants and other business houses, feature articles of local interest, photographs of Montreal landmarks, will be contained in The Christian Science Monitor of November 13.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Saturday's sales	481,670
1939 volume to date	223,376,898
1938 volume to date	240,325,373

Stocks Decline Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The stock market today drowsed in slightly lower territory.

In dealings that indicated a turnover of about 600,000 shares for the full session, leaders were off fractions near the final hour with the ticker tape frequently motionless.

Brokers attributed speculative indifference partly to the still confusing European war picture, some thought of a flattening out of the business curve in the next few months, and varying opinions as to just how much the Allies will spend in this country if and when the House backs up the Senate on the arms embargo repeal.

Stocks behind the greater part of the day—some eventually revived moderately—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Caterpillar Tractor, Douglas Aircraft, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Anaconda, Western Union, International Nickel, Great Northern and Texas Corp.

Ahead at one time or another were Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck, General Electric and United Aircraft.

Backward in the curb were Lockheed, Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Lake Shore and Gulf Oil.

U. S. Bonds Up Sharply

United States Government issues stepped sharply ahead in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour, Treasuries showed gains ranging to 26-32ds of a point.

Corporates followed a fairly even course, with small gains and losses about evenly divided.

Up part of a point were Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s of '65, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," International Hydro-Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, and United States Steel 3¼s.

Down a shade were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," American Water Works 6s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, and Firestone Tire 3½s.

Australian, German, Italian, Japanese loans tilted upward in the foreign sector.

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Profit taking and spreading sales helped to depress wheat prices today as the market backed down from its best level in more than a month.

Early gains of about ½ cent that lifted December wheat to 87 for the first time since late in September were cancelled in late dealings. Prices dropped a cent from the highs and closed fractionally lower than Saturday. Some selling was credited to spreaders who bought wheat at Kansas City and Minneapolis. The easy tone of securities also unsettled the grain market.

Wheat closed ⅜-⅝ lower than Saturday, December 86-86⅛, May 85⅜-½; corn ⅛-⅜ higher, December 50⅜, May 52⅞153; oats ½ down to ¼ higher.

Price Cut Is Made By Goodyear Tire

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced reductions ranging up to 12½ per cent on consumer list prices on tires and tubes, effective Nov. 1.

President P. W. Litchfield said in a statement that "in view of the current upward trend of all prices, including crude rubber, this announcement will come as a surprise."

Spokesmen for other major rubber companies here made no comment.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Orders Reveal Big Jump

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in September by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, was announced today as $8,182,650, compared with $1,946,689 for September, 1938.

The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first nine months of 1939 to $46,532,058, compared with $20,611,079 the same period last year. All figures are without intercompany eliminations.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Buyers turned thumbs down on the stock market today. With support lacking, prices drifted narrowly lower. British funds backed away from recent recovery highs and most industrial leaders were relegated to the background. Commodity stocks, where changed, were mostly lower and domestic rails showed minor recessions. Japanese bonds countered the trend with sizable gains.

Paris: Firm price movements accompanied rising activity in the bourse today although top marks were trimmed by the close. Rentes closed 15 to 110 centimes higher and Suez Canal added 300 francs.

Amsterdam: The bourse came back after an irregularly lower start today with the result closing quotations were not far from the previous finish.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 1 to 9 points today. Bombay and local buying was attracted by the lower sterling exchange rate in New York.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	4	65	64¾	65	
55½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	20½	20¼	20½	
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	5	61¼	60½	60¾	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	12	1⅝	1½	1½	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 28
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	17	17	17	
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	15	14¾	15	Oct 27
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	24¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
117⅝	63¼	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	179½	179	179	—1¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Oct 27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	12	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	67	67	67	Oct 27
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	11	43½	42¾	43½	+ ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅝
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 26
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	17	17	17	—1½
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅜
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	21½	21½	21½	
40⅜	16¾	Am Airlines	27	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	7¼	7	7	— ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	2	51⅞	51¼	51¼	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	111	110½	110¾	Oct 28
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	— ½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	37½	37	37	— ⅞
64	30¼	Am Car pf	9	60	60	60	Oct 28
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	13	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122	121½	121½	— ½
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	5	9½	9⅜	9½	Oct 28
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	13⅛	13	13	— ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	6	6	6	— ¼
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	23⅜	22	23⅛	Oct 27
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¼	8	8¼	Oct 27
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	7	6¾	6⅞	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	51¾	51½	51½	— ¼
3¼	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	23	22⅛	23	Oct 27
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	3	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	71	70½	71	+ ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	26	14⅞	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Oct 27
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	18	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	4	51½	51	51½	— ⅛
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2⅛k)	4	44	43½	43¾	— ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	68	11	10¾	10⅞	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	16	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	78	78	78	— ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	13	13	13	— ¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	9	55¾	54¾	55¼	+ ¾
140⅛	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	Oct 25
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	29	37⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	4	17	17	17	Oct 27
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	24½	24½	24½	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	93⅛	93	93	— ⅞
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	18	168	167	167¾	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	81	81	81	+ ⅛
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	83	82	83	+1
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142½	142½	142½	Oct 27
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	14	13⅜	13	13¼	— ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	7	53	52½	53	— ½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 25
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	16	33⅞	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	43	43	43	—1¼
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 26
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32¼	32	32	Oct 27
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	101	101	101	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	48⅜	48¾	48⅜	+ ⅝
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	8	39⅞	39½	39¾	Oct 27
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Oct 28
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	78¾	78½	78½	Oct 26
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	Oct 27
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 23
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	6	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	4	63½	63½	63½	— ⅞
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	8	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	18¾	18¾	Oct 26
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	18½	17¼	17½	Oct 26
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	16	24½	24	24¼	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Oct 28
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Oct 27
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Oct 27
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3	3	3	
37⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 28
87⅜	31⅜	Aviation Corp	95	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	37	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	9	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 28
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119½	119½	119½	Oct 28
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
73⅜	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	42	32⅞	31⅞	32½	
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54	54	54	+ ½
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅞
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	49	91¼	90⅜	90⅞	
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	8	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ½
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115⅜	114½	114½	— ½
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	31¼	30½	31¼	— ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	7	23¼	22	22	—1½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	8	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	4	35¾	35	35	— ⅝
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	19	29¾	29¼	29⅝	
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
22⅞	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	10	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	8	27	26⅞	27	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 28
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	7	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	35	25⅜	25	25¼	— ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	Oct 27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51	51	51	—1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 27
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	Oct 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42	41½	42	Oct 27
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	26	25¾	26	— ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Oct 19
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	6	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¾
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	15	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	25½	25¼	25¼	Oct 28
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	Oct 28
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	18	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 26
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	24¼	24	24	—1
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2⅛	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Oct 28
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 25
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅜g)	1	3½	3⅜	3½	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	6	81	81	81	Oct 27
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	11	58	57⅛	58	— ⅜
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	00½	100½	Sep 20
29¼	13⅜	Celanese Corp	32	28⅜	27¼	28¼	+ ⅞
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	11	11	11	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	12	4	4	4	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent Violeta Sug	2	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅜
14¾	3½	Century R M	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Oct 27
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22½	18	ChainBelt (1.10g)	4	20	19¾	19¾	— ¾
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	27	27	27	
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	22	42⅞	42¼	42¾	— ¼
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	92½	92	92	+2
15⅝	6⅝	Ches Cor(1.20g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
29½	17¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
4	1⅜	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 28
3⅝	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
14	9½	Chi M St P&P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	Oct 27
50	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 27
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	Oct 28
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 27
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	29	91¼	90¼	91	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	12	12	12	— ⅜
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	37	36½	37	
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	7	48	47½	48	— ⅛
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	14	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅞
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	120	120	120	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	2	14	14	14	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+1⅛
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	4	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	23⅛	23	23	— ½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	43	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82½	82⅜	82½	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	93	93	93	—2½
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	47⅞	47	47½	
109⅝	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	52¾	52	52½	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Oct 27
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	35	1½	1½	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	70	69½	69½	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	66	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	7½	7¼	7½	
30⅜	18	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	25¾	25⅝	25¾	
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
31⅜	15½	Cons Aircraft	45	31	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	9	8⅝	8⅞	Oct 28
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	50	31⅝	31¼	31½	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Cons Laundries	7	5	4⅞	5	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	40	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	4	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	
8	5⅞	Consol'n Coal	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	Oct 24
16½	9⅛	Contain Cp (⅛g)	17	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ¾
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	14¾	14⅝	14½	— ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 27
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	10	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	— ½
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	115	115	115	Oct 26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	8	8	8	
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	35	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (⅝g)	15	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	30	30	30	Oct 28
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	63¼	62½	62⅞	— ⅛
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	166⅞	166	166	Oct 26
47⅜	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	3	97	96½	97	
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	30¾	20¾	30¾	— ¼
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	7

Commerce and Finance

Steel Tonnage Largest in History; Output Best Since 1929

Business and Industry

California Is Voting Nov. 7 On Oil Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's vote Nov. 7 on a State oil-control measure to replace the present voluntary quota system is throwing a spotlight on the national status of this national resource. Not the least of the significant factors involved is the joining of hands of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover in support of the measure. This wide support for Proposition No. 5 reveals one of the few issues on which the President and the Ex-President see eye to eye—conservation.

The campaign, rivaling in interest on the same ballot the fight over "Ham and Eggs" payments, is being pushed by the major oil producers representing 80 per cent of the output in California—the nation's second largest oil-producing state and one which yields 20 per cent of the national output. Supporters include the heads of the Navy, War, and Interior Departments; Gov. C. L. Olson (D) of California, and the C. I. O. union of oil workers who introduced the bill.

Independents Fight Bill

Opponents, who call themselves independent producers, rally around the Wilshire Oil Company, a southern California corporation which is one of the largest non-major companies, described as a "thorn in the side of the Standard Oil Company of California" for many years. Much support for the opposition has been gained from those citizens who believe that retail prices would be higher if it weren't for such vigorous independents as the Wilshire company.

The ballot proposal is a referendum on the Atkinson Bill passed in the last Legislature. While few if any Statewide proposals have ever had such a phalanx of support as represented by the Roosevelt-Hoover combination, the opposition finds encouragement in the general belief that those who don't understand such measures vote "agin 'em."

The bill creates a controlling commission of three, headed by the State Director of Natural Resources, and aided by the Directors of Finance and Public Works, all three appointed by the Governor. It seeks to conserve oil and natural gas in California.

Proponents claim that California and Illinois are the only states with significant oil deposits which do not have State control measures. The supporters claim that legislative experience in the mid-continent fields warrants the step for California, to eliminate admitted waste.

Claims and Counter-Claims

Opponents claim that the industry in California is the best in condition among all oil-producing States; that waste and violations under the present voluntary quotas are minor in comparison with the oper-production in mid-continent states; that California producers get more for their oil at the well than do producers in regulated states; that the "reasonable" production allowed in the measure would result in elimination of independents in favor of the major companies; that such regulation will be forced upon the political appointees by the majors, to result eventually in disappearance of California's out-of-state shipments, through domination by an "international monopoly" favoring imports from Arabia and the East Indies; and that the mid-continent experience is no precedent because under the law California pipelines would remain under private control, instead of becoming public utilities as in the mid-continent.

A similar bill, the Sharkey measure, was roundly defeated in 1932; the essential difference is agreed to be the membership of the control commission, which was to have a majority elected from the industry. The threat that overproduction without the Sharkey bill would destroy the industry has been shown to be unwarranted, according to present opponents,

Proponents promise the bill will correct conditions which have created a cent and half retail-gasoline differential between San Francisco and New York in favor of the latter, due to control of mid-continent supplies which reduce fear of scarcity and cost of above-ground storage of overproduction.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Oil Committee announced it would hold a week of hearings starting November 6, in its general investigation of the national oil situation.

The committee said it would hear only government witnesses.

The committee is a subcommittee of the House Interstate Commerce committee. It added that hearings also might be held later outside of Washington, possibly in Illinois and Louisiana.

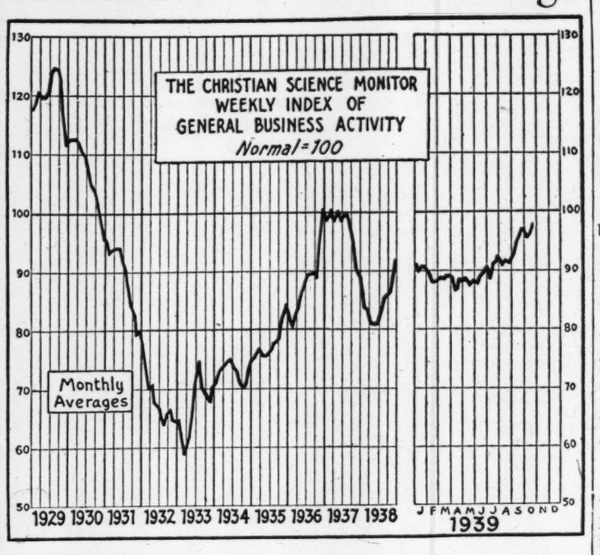
Steel Firm to Increase Frequency of Pay Days

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation said it was granting a request of hourly wage employees for more frequent pay days so employees could take advantage of sales which did not coincide with their present pay days.

Officials said employees in the Youngstown district would be paid thrice monthly, instead of twice a month, beginning in November, and this practice would be extended to other company districts as soon as possible. Salaried employees will continue to get their checks twice a month.

Republic said it did not know how much the extra pay days would cost in clerical work.

Monitor Weekly Index Spurts Forward to New Two-Year High



Recovering all of the loss sustained two weeks previously, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rose sharply in the week ended Oct. 21 to a new high for the year and the highest since mid-September, 1937. The increase carried the index to 97.9 (prel.) on Oct. 21 from 96.6 on Oct. 14. This compared with 87.5 on Oct. 22, 1938.

Substantial gains were recorded in the miscellaneous carloadings and bank debits components, the former rising contraseasonally to a level surpassing the previous 1936 high and the highest since early November, 1930. On an adjusted basis the carloadings index was the highest since July, 1937.

Bank debits outside New York City recovered a fair portion of the previous loss and advanced more than was seasonally expected.

Contrary to the movement of the other two components, electric power production eased slightly against an increase in seasonal and trend factors. The adjusted index, however, dipped only moderately from the previous week's high.

Steel ingot output recorded a further increase in the past week and automobile production turned upward again despite curtailment in the Chrysler plants.

Trade gains in the retail division were narrower in some districts than previously but trade was estimated from 8 to 12 per cent higher than a year ago and merchants are fairly optimistic about further increases.

Wholesale commodity prices showed a moderate rise during the week ended October 21, cancelling the decline of the previous week. Sharp advances in farm products, foods, metals and textiles accounted in large part for the gain, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 21* 1939	Oct. 14 1939	Oct. 22 1938
Combined index	97.9	96.6	87.5
Bk debits outside NYC	89.8	86.2	83.2
Elec power production	101.3	101.6	93.0
Misc carloadings	99.3	96.9	80.9

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market sticks in its five-point rut. Last week it knocked several times at the ceiling of September-October prices, but it couldn't get through.

Still, the dips are less violent.

The narrowing triangle looks favorable.

And volume seems to increase on the upside, and shrink on the downside.

Business keeps gaining on the market. Not for years has the market been this low with business this high, and though the business rate-of-climb has slowed, it still continues—while the market for six successive weeks has made no new tops. In fact the market was a shade higher than this in early September, when 120 on the Federal Reserve Board index and 90 per cent steel operations were considered merely optimistic guesses. Now they are facts, Steel operations will rise slightly again this week.

Good Earnings Reported

Nor were third-quarter earnings expected to be as good as they have turned out to be. They are running about 60 per cent above the third quarter of last year. While Bethlehem's $1.10 per share for the third quarter was just about expected, the $1 dividend declaration was higher than anticipated, as was the news that the company was running at 100 per cent and that orders were still coming in faster than deliveries are going out.

Nor did the stock market a month ago foresee that fourth-quarter automobile output would be the new peak now expected; nor that carloadings would have a delayed peak of round 860,000 cars. The peak this year compares with a peak in 1936 and 1938 at mid-October, and in 1937 at the end of September. A late peak is a good sign for the fourth quarter.

This business rise has the earmarks of a "capital goods recovery." Since Sept. 1 the utilities have ordered $70,000,000 of capital equipment, a shade beyond their usual rate, and if the new high records in electric output keep on coming they will need a good deal of new equipment.

The railroads are still ordering new equipment. Plane manufacturers are reported ready to place $25,000,000 of new construction. Austin Company's unfilled orders for industrial plant are three times a year ago. Machine-tool makers running at capacity. Even residen-up.

Costs Increasing

On the bearish side is that ancient threat to business confidence, that it may be squeezed between higher costs and steady sales prices. The President's press conference remarks last week about steady prices unsettled the market slightly, though the same things are being said by a good many industrialists.

The trouble, as in the steel industry, is that raw materials have already risen, and wages may have to be increased if finished steel prices are raised. Bethlehem, for instance, only earned $1.10 on the common at 70 per cent operations.

After September's run-up, raw commodity prices have sagged a good deal; sugar, for one, has lost all its gains. But most of them are still far above the summer's levels, and there is some question how far the overhead economies of fuller operation will offset these increased raw material prices. The C. I. O. is apparently preparing to lay siege to the "little steel companies" including Bethlehem who stood out against it in 1937. Then the steel industry faces a TNEC investigation beginning today which will make it harder to raise finished steel prices.

Most bearish element in the picture seems to be the war. Traders are complaining that if it wasn't for the war, the market could go ahead now on the basis of current business, which, they say, would have come along anyway, war or no war, and would have now been on a more trustworthy basis if the war hadn't started. Now, they say, people have gotten to think that further improvement must wait until the war starts, and it doesn't look as if it will start now for some time.

Airplane Stocks Rise

Bullish, on the other hand, is the news from Washington. The Senate vote to lift the embargo sent the airplane stocks up, and they seem to be in one of their periodic rises. They go up sharply for a month or two, then rest. Even more bullish is the news from the best-known polling agency that the President's popularity has gone up sharply to 1936 levels.

There seems to be a certain correlation between the public's attitude toward the President, and the state of business sentiment. When his popularity teeters near the 50 per cent line, the political outlook is consequently uncertain, and so business is not so good. When his popularity goes to 60 per cent or above, business picks up, and probably if it went down to 40 per cent or below, business would also pick up (perhaps even more).

The Treasury seems to have over-capitalized recent recovery in its bonds. First it refunded about $200,000,000 of Commodity Credit Corporation notes at a low rate. Then it refunded the Dec. 15 maturity of $526,000,000 of 1⅜ per cent notes into 1 per cent; then it announced a large RFC offering. And there is a pretty good prospect that it will have to announce a cash borrowing of perhaps $500,000,000 in a month. The market buckled under the weight.

High grade corporates are holding up, however, well enough to raise hopes that refunding may commence again for some of the outstanding 4 per cent coupons.

B. & O. Recalls 3,000 Men In September; More Since

NEW YORK (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company announced it had recalled 3,000 men to its shops in September to handle repairs, and many more had been added since. Cars were being repaired at the rate of 200 daily, the announcement said.

Pay roll in the motive power department for October was estimated at $1,389,000 compared with $1,000,000 in September and an average of $800,000 in June, July and August.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 92 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations increased another point to 92 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Markets are more orderly," continues the report. "Insistence of buyers for shipments continues, but heavier deliveries are commencing to satisfy more urgent needs and new orders are largely for next quarter delivery.

"However, steelmaking last week recorded the highest capacity engagement since August, 1929, and the largest weekly tonnage in history. A year ago the rate was 54½. Another blast furnace has been blown in at Pittsburgh, giving the district 41 active stacks out of 50.

Bookings Increase

"Little additional business is being accepted for shipment by Dec. 31 in bars, plates, wire and flat-rolled steel. While capacity in these products is almost completely filled for remainder of the year, some producers still able to offer tonnage in sheets and plates are obtaining premiums of $5 a ton for early delivery.

"First quarter bookings continue to increase despite absence of definite prices. Buyers are more confident they will escape large price advances but are anxious to be assured of deliveries.

"Ingot production is tending to level off as additional plants reach capacity and as forced shutdowns for repairs frequently find no idle furnaces available for substitution.

"Tin plate output is holding at 95 per cent and apparently has reached a peak, since additional capacity is not available for use immediately. Little business has been taken for first quarter delivery.

"Pig iron shipments are sustained at the year's best rate, influenced by increased consumption and inventory additions. Talk is heard in some districts of possibly another price increase, but such action may be regulated by what revisions are made in steel quotations.

"Requests of steel buyers for quickened deliveries and orders to warehouses for tonnages which normally are placed with mills attest to the current and prospective increase in consumption.

"Railroads continue a high-light of steel demand, eclipsing the automotive industry, at least temporarily, in view of strike-hampered operations of the latter. Headed by 69,700 tons for the Santa Fe railroad, last week's rail orders exceeded 160,000 tons, in addition to a large tonnage of accessories.

Rail Buying Rises

"Rail buying is far ahead of volume a year ago, most of the gain resulting from the fact the carriers did not start to enter the market for 1939 needs until November. Bulk of the tonnage was booked the first quarter this year. Fear of delays in shipments has prompted the roads to contract for 1940 rails sooner than usual and also has been a factor in stimulating freight car buying. Last week's car awards totaled 3,200, including 1,500 for the Baltimore & Ohio and 1,400 for the Northern Pacific.

"Some automotive parts interests have curtailed output either because of closures by strikes or because of the Chrysler shutdowns. This has lifted some of the pressure for steel shipments, but active demand in other directions has prevented any letdown in deliveries. Automobile assemblies last week totaled 78,105 units, a gain of 8,000 over the previous week's revised figure, and comparing with 73,335 a year ago. Brisk units were it not for labor troubles. First sizable foreign business in military equipment has appeared in the form of several thousand trucks placed by the French Government.

"Bookings of export steel continue restricted by the crowded condition of mill schedules the next 60 days. Foreign tonnage is expected to occupy a more prominent position on order books next quarter, in view of availability of such business at fairly attractive prices."

Stock Sold Just Before Curb Suspends Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—Officers of Majestic Radio & Television Corp. entered large selling orders in the company's stock just before the New York Curb Exchange suspended trading in the issue Tuesday, James J. Caffray, Regional Administrator for the Securities and Exchange Commission, said.

Mr. Caffray said the stock sales orders were placed by company officers in their capacity as officers of an investment trust, and the dual responsibility involved is the subject of further research.

The company, in Chicago, where its main offices are located, has applied for reorganization under Federal law.

The activities of company officers in connection with liquidation of stock of the company are also being scrutinized by State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., and his assistant, Ambrose McCall.

Western Maryland Railroad

BALTIMORE (AP)—Net income of the Western Maryland Railway Company for September amounted to $281,898, compared to $133,495 for the corresponding month in 1938. For the first nine months of this year the road showed a net income of $518,727. For the comparable period last year, a deficit of $57,538 was reported.

Industrial Orders Increase 61 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

New orders received by the manufacturing industry rose 61 per cent during September, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated. The estimate was based upon data relating to orders, shipments and inventories received from 200 concerns.

The volume of new orders was nearly double that of September, 1930.

Backlog of unfilled orders rose 22 per cent over end-of-August totals, and were 62 per cent over those of the end of September a year ago.

The September shipments climber 7 per cent over August, 22 per cent higher than September, 1938.

TNEC Is Planning Investigation Of The Steel Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Temporary National Economic Committee will begin a study of the steel industry this week.

Hearings were scheduled to start Oct. 30, but were postponed until Nov. 1 because of the passing on of Representative Chester C. Bolton, Ohio Republican.

Among those who have been asked to testify at hearings, expected to run several weeks, are Eugene Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Benjamin F. Fairless of the United States Steel Corporation, and Charles R. Hook of the American Rolling Mill Company.

Four Cleveland executives are to be the first witnesses. They are Crispen Oglebay of Oglebay, Norton & Company; George M. Humphrey of the M. A. Hanna Company; E. B. Greene of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, and Elton Hoyt of Pickands, Mather & Company. A fifth witness is Emmett Butler of Butler Brothers, St. Paul.

World Tin Stocks Below '38

NEW YORK (AP)—World stocks of tin increased to 39,001 long tons during September from 34,608 at the end of August, the International Tin Research and Development Council said. A year ago total was 52,768 long tons.

Traffic Jump May Put Rails 'In the Black'

NEW YORK (AP)—The business boom may remove from Uncle Sam's doorstep one of the biggest depression problems—the railroads.

Industrial expansion is helping the industry the way it wanted to be helped. Traffic has increased to the highest figures in nine years and some roads for the first time since 1937 are operating in the black again.

Wall Street rail statisticians estimated net operating income of the Class I carrers for October would approach $100,000,000 to make the best showing for the month since 1930.

Rapid Traffic Rise

The September-October rise in freight movement, it was said, has been one of the most rapid in the history of the industry. Usually peak traffic of the year is reached about the middle of October.

Providing no more than the usual year-end let-down succeeds the autumn upturn, some analysts figured, the Class I roads should earn enough in the final three months to offset losses earlier in the year and emerge from 1939 with a modest margin of income over expenses and fixed charges.

Many roads are taking advantage of this improvement in revenues to buy new equipment, repair old and carry out deferred maintenance expenditures on tracks and other property. This extra spending by the railroads, with the biggest capital investment of any industry, has been felt far and wide by suppliers of materials, manufacturers of equipment and by men who have returned to pay rolls.

Rail leaders have been taking the revival of fortune with chastened optimism. They are waiting to see if it will last before they conclude the industry definitely is on its way back to profits.

May Begin Paying Loans

If the improvement holds next year, some analysts calculated, the industry may well earn more than $300,000,000 net income after nearly a decade of profitless operations.

Once back in the profit money, many debt-ridden roads are expected to start paying off loans from banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Wall Street circles also are looking for speedier settlement of creditor claims to permit reorganization of companies in receivership. About one-third of the nation's rail mileage is in the hands of receivers or trustees.

Accounting largely for the autumn pick-up in freight are:

(1) Greater movement of ore and coal to meet needs of the reviving heavy industries, particularly steel and machine-making plants.

(2) Larger shipments of miscellaneous commodities to seaboard and consuming centers.

(3) Step-up in handling of manufactured goods and raw materials as result of the war rush to accumulate inventories.

(4) The usual seasonal increase in farm products going to market and to storage.

Echoing the steel boom, ore shipments have been running twice as large as a year ago.

Promoted

Moffett Studio

Ralph A. Wenger

Appointed General Manager of the Scott-Burr Stores Corp., wholly owned retail chain subsidiary of Butler Brothers, national distributors of general merchandise. He succeeds T. B. Freeman, who was elected President of Butler Brothers.

New Setup Is Approved For Large Utility

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Holly has approved the Atlas Corporation's plan for reorganization of the $44,000,000 Utilities Power & Light Corporation.

Lawyers and financiers have been working on the plan since 1936, when proceedings to reorganize the giant company were initiated under Section 77-B of the amended Bankruptcy Act.

The Court found the Corporation to have regained its solvency, with assets of $44,000,000 as of July 31 and outstanding debentures of $36,710,500, including interest.

Under the plan approved by Judge Holly all claims prior in rank to debentures are to be paid in full.

Debenture holders would receive $400 for each $1,000 of indebtedness, plus six shares of preferred, $50 par value stock in the new company, 50 shares of common, $4 par value common stock, and one share of common for each $6 of interest on the old debentures.

Holders of the 7 per cent accumulative preferred stock would receive common stock on a five for one basis.

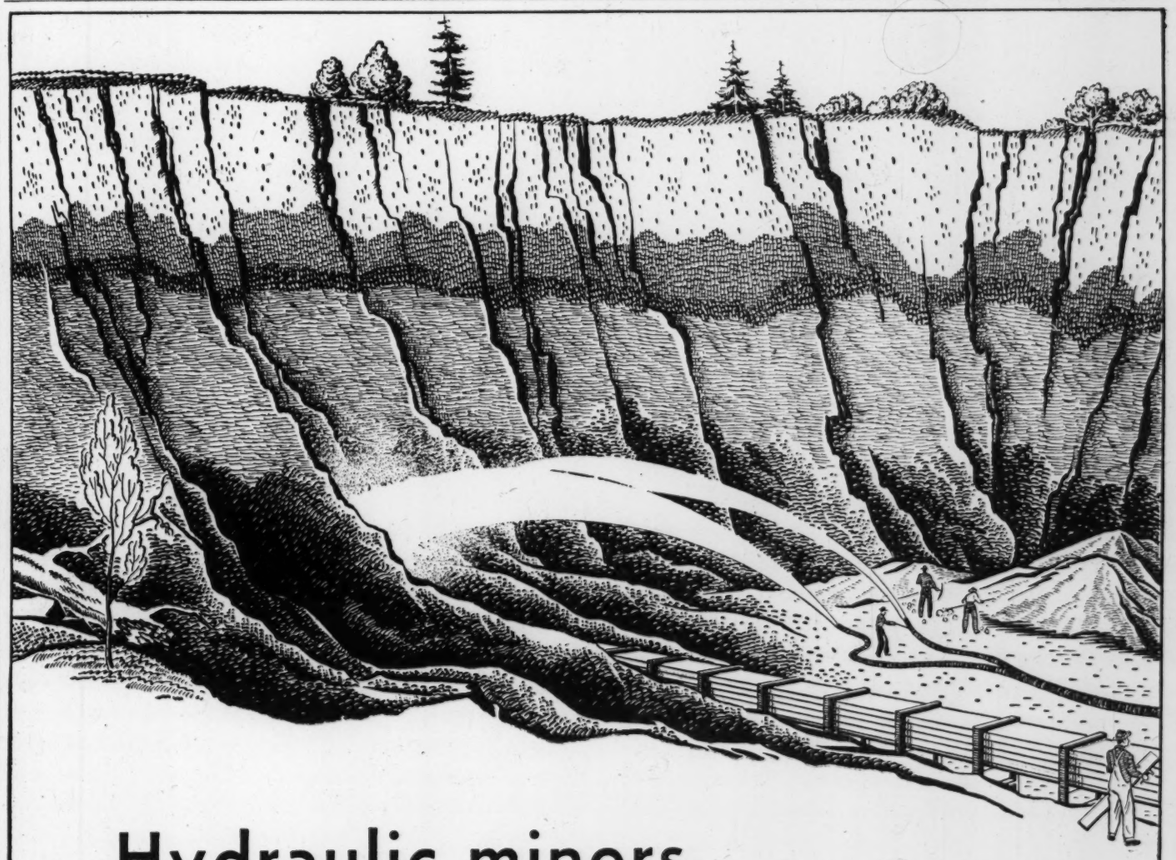
No provision was made in the plan for holders of Class A, B, or common stock, they having been found to have no equity in the assets of the Corporation.

Judge Holly expressed "great reluctance" at being forced to approve a plan which eliminated these junior interests, but he said the blame for their losses should not rest on the Court or the Corporation, but on the "promoters who issued and marketed the stock."

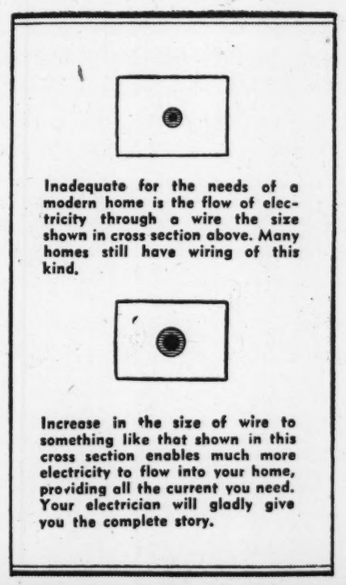
The Atlas plan, Judge Holly found, was "fair, equitable, and feasible." It must be finally approved by two thirds of the debenture holders and preferred stockholders. A date for a final hearing in the case will be set next week.

The Atlas plan contemplates converting the company from a holding company to an investment company.

Atlas is the chief creditor of Utilities Power & Light, holding 81 per cent of its debentures.



Hydraulic miners didn't use a garden hose!



Inadequate for the needs of a modern home is the flow of electricity through a wire the size shown in cross section above. Many homes still have wiring of this kind.

Increase in the size of wire to something like that shown in this cross section enables much more electricity to flow into your home, providing all the current you need. Your electrician will gladly give you the complete story.

Washing down great hills of gold-bearing gravel, as the early miners in the western United States did, required big streams of water under high pressure. The weak stream from a garden hose would never have done the job. And because electricity is like water in the way it flows, it is equally necessary to have a generous flow into your home to supply the power to meet your household requirements.

Be sure the "hose" for your electricity supply is big enough

The wire through which electricity flows to outlets in your home is the "hose" that determines the strength of the stream. Be sure that wire is large enough to carry the current you require to run a vacuum cleaner on one floor, a sewing machine on another, a radio in Sue's room, a lathe in the basement, and still give Dick full brilliance in his photo enlarger in the darkroom—all at once.

Have an electrical expert who advertises in The Christian Science Monitor check the efficiency of your present wiring.

Plenty of electricity — more home enjoyment

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Treasury Will Aid Discharge Of RFC Debt

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury would add $250,000,000 to its cash fund. It will accomplish this by helping the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to borrow that much money to pay off its debts to the Treasury.

The Treasury head said the date and details of the financing had not been settled, but the operation would clear up all indebtedness of the RFC to the Treasury. At the beginning of this year, the RFC owed the Treasury $754,000,000, most of which had been repaid by similar borrowing.

Formerly, whenever the RFC or other corporations needed money, they borrowed it from the Treasury and the Treasury obtained the money by borrowing in its own name. In the last year, the Administration has reversed this policy so that corporation debts now largely stand in their own names. Thus, while the Treasury owes $40,972,816,594 Governmental corporations, particularly the RFC and Home Owners Loan Corporation, owe an additional $5,356,000,000.

After the Treasury passed up its customary financing on September 15 because of war-disturbed money markets, its cash working balance declined in the last few weeks to about $1,200,000,000. Mr. Morgenthau, saying he wanted to keep the balance sufficiently high to enable him again to pass up financing in disturbed times, began replenishing the fund.

He did this by increasing the Treasury's weekly sale of 91-day discount bills from $100,000,000, an amount which nearly replaced an equal sum of maturing obligations, to $150,000,000, giving the Treasury $50,000,000 a week in cash.

Except for the increased sale of bills, the replenishment of Treasury cash through the RFC financing will be the first open markets financing of the Treasury since June.

Telephone Rates To S. America And Across Pacific Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rates for overseas telephone calls from the United States to certain countries in South America, the West Indies and across the Pacific will be reduced starting November 1, according to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The countries to which rates will be lowered are: in South America, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay; in the West Indies, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas; Transpacific, Hawaii, Netherlands Indies (including Bali, Celebes, Java, Madoera and Sumatra), and the Philippines.

Reductions for three-minute conversations will amount to as much as $6 in the case of the longest radio-telephone circuits affected by the new schedule. These are the circuits from New York to Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Lima, and from San Francisco to Java and to Manila. In each case the cost of a week day call will be lowered from $21 to $15, and the Sunday rate from $15 to $12.

The new three-minute rate between New York and Honolulu will be $15.75 on week days and $12 on Sundays. Other typical rates on the new list follow for calls from New York: Valparaiso, $18 and $15; Bogota, $12 and $8.25. Puerto Rico, $9 and $6.75; Bahamas, $7.50 and $5.25.

TWA's Third Quarter Net Profit Largest Since 1936

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., reported that net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 totaled $143,474, an increase of $134,500 over the preceding quarter.

The earnings, largest for any three months since 1936, cut the loss for the first nine months of 1939 to $212,393, compared to a loss of $751,719 for the same period last year.

Jack Frye, President, said "the increase is due primarily to the great increase in passenger revenue, although there also was considerable increase in air mail and air express revenues."

Passenger revenues for the third quarter were $1,602,020 compared with $1,054,560 for the third quarter of 1938.

Maine Central Earns $154,065

PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — The Maine Central Railroad reported it earned net income in excess of fixed charges of $154,065 for September, compared with a $60,-318 deficit in the same month last year. Operating revenues for the month totaled $1,016,435, an increase of 21.18 per cent over those of September, 1938. For the first nine months of this year net income totaled $311,332 compared with a deficit of $371,368 for the same period a year ago.

St. Paul Reports Gain in Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company reported net operating income for September was $1,717,902, an increase of $707,950 compared with the corresponding month in 1938. Net operating income for the nine months ended September 30 was $2,960,027, an increase of $847,-447 compared with the like period a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¼s '43-41 Mch	104.25	104.25	104.25
50 3⅜s '47-43	109.	109.	109.
16 3¼s '45-43	108.28	108.25	108.28
1 3¼s '46-44	109.5	109.5	109.5
6 4s '55-44	113.15	113.9	113.15
3 3⅜s '47-46	108.2	108.2	108.2
1 3⅛s '49-46	109	109	109
1 4¼s '52-47	117.12	117.12	117.12
25 2s '47	103.6	103.6	103.6
21 2½s '53-49	103.17	103.5	103.17
3 3s '55-51	107.12	107.9	107.12
30 2⅞s '60-55	104.31	104.25	104.28
34 2¾s '63-58	103.20	103.11	103.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

20 2¾s '65-60	103.15	103.11	103.15
36 3s '47-42	105.20	105.16	105.16

Home Owners Loan

100 3s '47-44	106.27	106.24	106.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¾	79½	79½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Alleg & West 4s '98	57	57	57
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	109¾	110
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	60	59½	60
38 AmIChem 5½s '49	101½	101¼	101½
16 Am Int 5½s '49	104¼	103⅞	104¼
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	109¾	109⅛	109⅜
16 Am T&T 3⅜s '66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
18 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105¾	105¼	105¾
1 Am W W&E 6s '75	106	106	106
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107½	107⅛	107⅛
8 Ark&MRyB&T 5s'64	94½	94½	94½
2 Arm Del 4s'57	98	98	98
11 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98½	98½
3 AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF 4s '95 1905-55	97	97	97
1 AT&SF 4s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102¾	102¾
5 A C Line cit 4s '52	69¼	69	69
18 A C Line 4½s'64	62½	62	62
1 A C Line 5s '45	77	77	77
4 Atl Refin 2s '53	103½	103½	103½
19 B&O rfg 5s '95	29½	29¼	29½
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28½	28⅜	28½
2 B&O 5s '96 F	29	29	29
27 B&O cv 4½s'60	20¾	20½	20½
5 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	20	20	20
19 B&O 1st 4s '48	66⅜	66¼	66¼
4 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	49	49	49
2 Bang&Aroo cn 4s'51	85½	85½	85½
5 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	103	103	103
1 Bell TPa2½s'48B	115½	115½	115½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107	106¾	106¾
21 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109¼	109	109
1 Beth Stl 3⅞s'59	98	98	98
5 BostonAcMe 5s '67	41	41	41
10 BostonEdis 4½s'61	37¾	37½	37½
2 Bost&Me 5s'55	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73	73	73
6 Bkly UnElist 5s'50	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	94½	94½	94½
1 Bkly U Gas 5½s'57 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102¾	102½	102¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101½	101½	101½
27 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99¾	99¾	99⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99¾	99½	99½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	109¼	109	109
10 Can Pac 5s '44	103⅛	102¾	102¾
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	77¾	77	77¾
21 Can Pac 4s perp	67	65¾	67
13 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4	4	4
1 Cen of Ga Mtd cl A 5s'47	8	8	8
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	40	40	40
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19	19	19
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
6 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15	15	15
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	75½	75½	75½
5 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	97½	97½	97½
3 C B & Q gen 4s '58	95⅜	95	95
11 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	104	103⅝	104
10 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18	18	18
9 Chi Gt West 4s '59	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 Chi I & L 6s '47	14	14	14
22 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8¾	9
47 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	28	28	28
23 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	5	4⅞	5
2 CIR & P 4½s '52 A	73¼	73¼	73¼
12 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3	2⅞	2⅞
12 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
1 CRI & P rfg 4½s '34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107½	107	107
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105	105	105
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91⅜	91½
2 Cin Gas & El 3¾s '66	107	107	107
3 CCC&StL 4½s1'77	58	58	58
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	67	67	67
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	92½	92½	92½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84½	84½	84½
7 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	76½	76½	76½
1 Col G So 4½s1'80	39½	39½	39½
1 Colombia G 5s '52 Ad	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Colombia G 5s '52 May	104	103¾	103¾
47 Colombia G 5s 1961	104	103⅝	104
1 Col Ry Uw & L 4s '65	109	109	109
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
46 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	123¼	122⅞	123¼
14 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	105¾	105¼	105¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
14 Con Edis cv 3⅛s '51	103⅜	103¼	103¼
6 Con Rys 4s '56	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	64	63½	63½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107½	107½	107½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	107	107	107
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '66	104	104	104
1 Container 5s '41	100	100	100
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	102	102	102
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Cuba RR 6s '46	47½	47½	47½
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	66	65⅞	65⅞
1 Del P ¾ L 4¼s '69	106	106	106
13 D & R G 4s'36	10½	10½	10½
2 D & R G West 5s'78	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Del Ed 4½s'61	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	17½	17½	17½
15 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109	108¾	108⅞
6 Erie rfg 5s'67	16¾	16½	16¾
3 Erie rfg 5s'75	17	16¾	17
1 Erie 1st 4s'96	50	50	50
5 Erie cv 4s'53 A	21	21	21
12 Firestone T&R 3½'48	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
13 Fla E Cst 5s'74	9¼	9	9
7 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
3 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	61	61	61
1 Francis Sug 6s'56	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101½	101½	101½
4 Gt Nor 3s '53	90	90	90
4 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	103¼	103	103
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46H	92¼	92	92¼
1 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	53	53	53
3 Housat Oil Trex 4½s 54	97¾	97½	97¾
Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Ill Cen 4s 53	50	49½	49½
Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	53¼	53¼	53¼
13 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	50	49½	49½
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Inland Stl 3⅜s 61	107½	107½	107½
2 Interl R Tr 7s 32	67	67	67
6 Interb R Tr 6s 32	29	28⅞	28⅞
41 Interb R Tr 5s 66	68	67¼	67¼
1 InterlakeIron cv 4s '47	91½	91½	91½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	75	75	75
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65	64½	65
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76	76	76
36 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	45	45
11 Int T&T 5s '55	50½	50⅛	50½
13 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3 Jones&LaughSteel4¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
1 K C South 5s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅜	101½	101⅜
5 Lac Gas 5s '42	83	83	83
1 LE&West 3s '47	75	75	75
1 LS&MS 3½s '97	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20¾	19⅞	20¾
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17½	17½	17½
53 LehValH5½s 2003asd	18	17	18
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
38 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17¾	16⅞	17¾
5 Loews 3⅝ 46	99	99	99
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	86½	86½	86½
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	125½	125½	125½
15 Louis & N uns 4s 40	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
8 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
51 Manhat Ry 4s 90	68¼	68⅛	68¼
2 Marion StShow6s47	65	65	65
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111	111	111
15 Mich Cons Gas 4s 63	99	98¾	99
5 M&P&SSMarie 5s 33	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 MCP&SSM cn 4s 38	8⅝	8½	8½
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	24½	24½	24½
6 M-K-Tex rj 5s 67	11½	11½	11½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	19½	19½	19½
15 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	16¼	16	16¼
3 Mob & O 4½s'77	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Mont Pow 3⅜s '66	98	98	98
2 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	41¾	41½	41½
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	48	48	48
14 Nat Dairy 3¾'51 ww	106¼	106	106¼
14 Nat Distill 3½s'49	102½	102½	102½
10 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Natl Steel 3s'68	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11 New Eng T&T 5s'52	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 N Y Pow Sv 5s'52 A	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 NYC rfg 4s 2013	68	67½	68
13 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61	60½	60⅝
18 NYC cn 4s'98	65½	65¼	65½
2 NYC 3¾s'46	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 NYC cn 3¼s'52	69¾	69¾	69¾
18 NYC&HR 3½s'97	78¼	78	78
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	68⅜	68½	68½
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	61¾	59½	60⅛
12 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'97	85	85	85
1 NY Dock cv 4s'47	54	54	54
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	105¾	105¼	105⅞
16 NY G El H&P 4s'49	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝
1 NYLE&W Coal 5½s'42	70	70	70
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18	18	18
1 NYNH&H 4s '47	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	14	14	14
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14	14	14
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102¾	102¼	102¾
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105¾	105⅜	105¾
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	104½	104½	104½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62ff	62	62
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52¾	52¾
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	71¼	71	71¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43⅞	44
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106	105⅝	105⅝
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	104	103¾	104
2 Oklahoma G&E3¾s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Ont Jw N Fall 5s'43	104½	104	104

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
14 Pac G&El 3½s'66	104	103⅞	103⅞
7 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
24 Pac G&El 4s '64	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Pac T&T 3¾s'66B	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101	101
4 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	95	94½	94½
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	104½	104½	104½
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s'66	105½	105¼	105½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117	117	117
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100	100	100
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅞	86½	86½
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Pen RR 4s '48	110	110	110
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112¾	112½	112¾
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108	108	108
PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Phila Co 5s '67	105	105	105
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	109	109	109
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5	4⅞	4⅞
9 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112¼	112	112¼
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	77¼	76½	76½
13 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17¼	17	17
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	77	76½	77
7 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	97	96⅞	97
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	94½	93¾	94½
6 Republic Steel 4½s'56	95	94⅝	94⅝
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	105	105	105
2 RI Ark & La4½s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 St L S F 5s '0 B	11¾	11½	11½
29 St L S F 4½s '78	12¼	12	12¼
3 StLSF4½s'78ct st	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
6 St L SW rfg 5s '90	11	10⅞	10⅞
1 Sea A L aj 6s '49	3	3	3
54 Sea-AllFla 4s'35Act	4¾	4¼	4¼
1 Sea-AllFla6s'35Bct	4½	4½	4½
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	94	94	94
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	98½	98½	98½
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Socony-Vac 3s '64	102	102	102
6 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	105½	105⅜	105½
1 So al Gas 4s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	96¼	95½	95½
4 Sou Pac 4½s'68	53	53	53
27 Sou Pac 4½s'81	53	52¾	52¾
27 So Pac 4½s '69	53	52¼	52½
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68⅛	67⅞	67⅞
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	52½	52½	52½
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54	53½	53⅞
1 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	81½	81½	81½
1 So Rwy 1st Mem 6s'56	78¾	78	78
24 South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61½	61¾
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	71	71	71
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 S W Bell Tel 3⅜s '68	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '53	102⅞	102¾	102¾
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	95½	95½	95½
1 Swift & o 3¾s'50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Tex Corp 3s 2d'59	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Tex&Pac 5s'77B	78½	78½	78½
5 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s'84	101	101	101
17 Third Av aj 5s'60	15¼	14⅜	14⅜
5 Third Ave 4s'60	50	50¾	50¾
6 Tide Wat As O3½s'52	105¾	105½	105½
2 Tr El L&P 5s'50	70¾	70¾	70¾
6 Un El Mo 3s'62	107¾	107½	107½
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113	113	113
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	108½	108¼	108⅜
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	72	72	72
10 Utah Stee1 5½s'48 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 GerGov 5½s '65	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4 Ger Govt 5½s '65 uns	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
11 Ger Govt 7s '49	9½	9½	9½
1 GtCon&IPJap6½s '50	84½	84½	84½
1 Hutti 6s '52	83	83	83
5 Hung 4½s '79 ex	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5 Hung Mun 7½s '45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Hung Munic 7s '46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
21 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	53	51½	53
14 Italy 7s 1951	62	62	62
2 Japan 6½s '54	76½	76½	76½
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	12½	12½	12½
17 Milan City 6½s '52	52	47⅞	52
3 Minas Ger Gov 6½s '58	8½	8½	8½
2 Montevideo 6s '59	36	35½	36
9 Norway 6s '44	97½	98¼	98¼
5 Norway 6s '43	97⅝	97½	97½
3 Norway 4½s '65	80	80	80
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	88	88	88
3 Oriental Dev 6s 53	57	57	57
20 Panama 5½'63 A st asd	70	68½	70
19 Peru 7s '59	10	8¾	10
60 Peru 1st 6s '60	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
37 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
8 Queensld 6s '47	83	83	83
1 Rhine-West 6s '55	11	11	11
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8	7⅜	8
8 Rome 6½s '52	56	55½	56
5 Sao Paul Cty 6½s'57	7½	7½	7½
9 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	8¼	8⅛	8¼
7 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	7¾	7½	7¾
11 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	21	20½	21
11 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	7½	7½	7½
10 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	53	52⅞	53
1 Tokyo City 5½s'61	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
7 Tokyo City 5s '52	39⅞	39	39⅞
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	57⅞	57	57
61 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s'78	43¼	42⅜	43¼
10 Urug 4s&4½s&5½s'78 Feb	45	54	45
4 Yokohama 6s '61	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,555,000; previous day, 3,382,700; week ago, 6,340,350; year ago, 6,553,500; two years ago, 5,439,1000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,710,540,775; year ago 1,486,586,080; two years ago, 2,423,480,850.

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s '45 A	13	12½	12½
6 Antioquia 7s '45 D	12½	12½	12½
12 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12¾	12	12¼
74 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74	73¾	74
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	74	74	74
33 Argentine 4½s'28	93	92⅞	93
5 Argentine 4½s '71	83¼	83¼	83¼
9 Australia 5s '55	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Australia 5s '57	27½	27½	27½
2 Australia 4½s '56	73½	73½	73½
26 Belgium 7s '55	92⅛	91½	91½
5 Belgium 6½s '49	84½	84⅜	84⅜
9 Brazil 8s '41	16⅜	16	16½
25 Brazil 6½s '26-57	13¾	13	13¾
23 Brazil 6½s 1927-57	13⅞	13½	13⅞
8 Brazil C Rv 6½s '52	13	12¾	13
16 Budapest 6s '62	7	7	7
2 Buen A 4½s&4⅜s'77	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
1 BuenA4½s&4½sAug'76	53½	53½	53½
1 BuenA4⅜s&4⅜sApr'76	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 Buen A 4½s&4⅜s'75	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
5 Buenos A 6s '61 st	64	64	64
1 Bulgaria 7½s'68	16	16	16
6 Canada 5s '52	103¾	103	103
34 Canada 4s '60	98	97⅜	97⅜
7 Canada 3¼s '61	88	87½	87½
13 Canada 3s '67	84¾	84¼	84¼
4 Canada 2½s'45	94	93¾	93¾
2 Canada 2¼s'44	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Chile 6s '60	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile

Police Act to Restore Order After Clashes With Czechs

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Oct. 30 (AP)—Nazi police in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia sought to restore order today following a series of clashes precipitated by demonstrations Oct. 28 in observance of the twenty-first anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The early clashes, in the course of which at least 800 persons were arrested according to German reports, took place at Wenceslas Square, in the heart of Prague.

Three clashes occurred at the square, which was an especial Mecca for the Czechs from early morning because a statue of the city's patron saint, Wenceslas, is located there. It had been roped off early in the morning as part of the ban on public demonstrations.

A group of youths, wearing so-called Masaryk caps (named after Thomas G. Masaryk, co-founder of the Republic) to indicate their sympathies, attempted to enter the blocked off square at about noon but were driven back. A German ban had been placed on public observance of the national holiday.

In midafternoon crowds again broke through the police cordon. Before Hotel Sroubek, located on Wenceslas Square, German SA men (Brownshirts) attempted to rip off the patriotic insignia worn by the demonstrators.

The Czechs fought back and the German police were reinforced by Czech state police. One Czech policeman was among those arrested.

A third fight developed late in the afternoon and more arrests were made by German authorities assisted by policing patrols of the National Aryan Front and by mounted police.

Shots were reported in various parts of Prague. The demonstrations increased in violence until midnight when the crowds began to disperse gradually

Once the disorders subsided police began to relax some of the security measures to enforce the Nazi ban. Streets blocked off earlier in the day were reopened, but heavily armed police continued to patrol the main thoroughfares.

A cordon of police was thrown around the center of the city, isolating that section.

Quiet observances of the day were held in other cities of the Bohemia-Moravian Protectorate despite a German ban on observance. Yesterday, however, radio appeals to Czechs to cease wearing Czech republican colors and caps brought further scuffles with police in the suburbs of Prague.

Czech authorities broadcast an appeal to citizens to quit demonstrating in "their own interest and the interest and security of their families." Prague street car service was halted to prevent Czechs from moving into the Bohemian capital and cafes, restaurants and other such establishments were closed.

Japan Predicts New Regime For China in Late November

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP) — Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, predicted today establishment of a new Central Government in China by late November, saying that thereafter, "some clarification of the East Asia situation will take place as a matter of course."

Establishment of such a regime is not necessarily a prelude to settlement of third-power questions, he said at a press conference, mentioning that informal talks were in prospect among Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Foreign Minister; United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie.

These talks, however, are "a matter of customary routine," Mr. Suma said, and Japan has "no intention presently" of inaugurating formal negotiations with the United States or Great Britain.

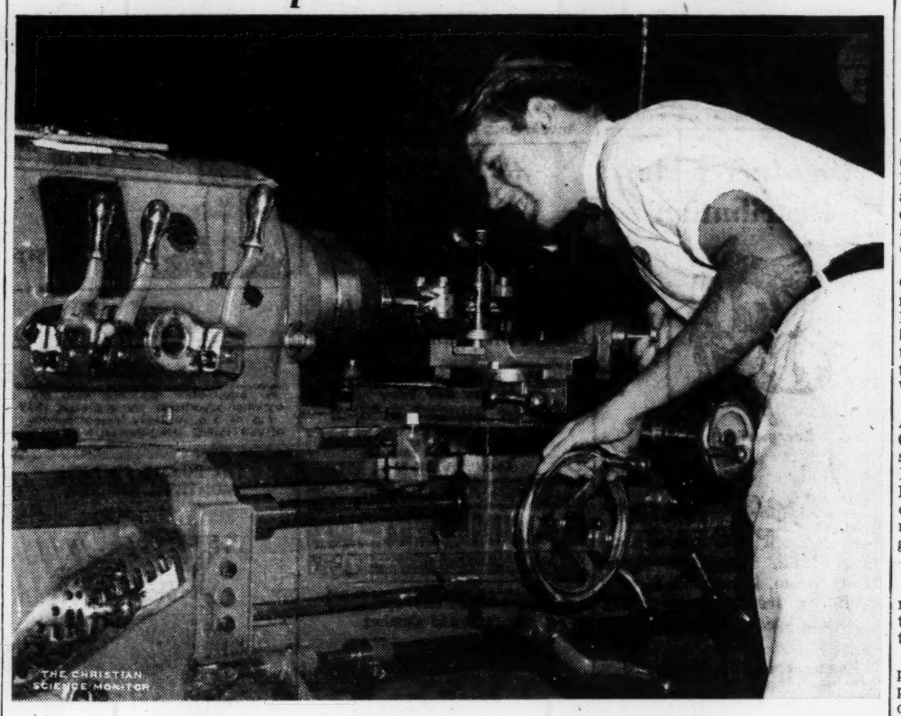
Observers interpreted this statement as evidence that Japan desired to avoid any indication of responsibility for inaugurating formal discussion of the British status in Tientsin, or of Ambassador Grew's comment that Americans resented infringement on their rights by the Japanese Army in China.

Domei, Japanese news agency, previously said the diplomatic talks covered the possibility of reopening the Tientsin conference in the form of negotiation between Sir Robert and Japan's Foreign Minister, Admiral Nomura.

[The Tokyo conference began last summer between British and Japanese delegations in an effort to settle issues which grew out of the Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions in Tientsin.

Negotiations were disrupted in August when Britain rejected Japan's demands that economic questions be included in the discussions.]

Looks Upon Machines as Friends



One of the Students of the Ford Motor Company

The cheerful grin of William Innes was one of the bright spots of the Ford exhibit at the New York Fair. The machine was set up as a section of the work of the Ford Trade School.

William's father is a foreman at the River Rouge plant and an older brother went through the school and is now a tool maker. William intends to finish his education at the University of Michigan.

Nations Showed Peaceful Gains at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The first season of the New York World's Fair will pass into history tomorrow, leaving behind a bright dramatization of democracy in the world of today.

The gates will close for the winter at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, to reopen again on May 25 for its 1940 season, which will continue until Oct. 27.

The 1940 show will contain many new features, the Fair Corporation announced today. Some of the big exhibitors, however, will be missing, due to European conditions.

All in all, the fair is an exhibit of peace. There is no warlike display on Flushing Meadows. The United States Government, States of the Union, Latin-American republics, and foreign powers all have stressed in their exhibits what has been done for their people in the line of peaceful accomplishment.

The two great totalitarian governments—Italy and Russia—and minor ones of Central and South America also unveiled at the Fair a record of national achievements and progress, but in a wholly American, democratic fashion.

Industrial organizations with showings at the Exposition stress interbusiness co-operation and headline inventions and research pointing to future industries, services to the people, and a better "World of Tomorrow," sobriquet of the Fair.

The Fair has been a success—not the super-colossal, stupendous success predicted by officials before the gates opened on April 30 last, however, but a sound financial reorganization of the show has been built on the mistakes of the first few weeks and a structure raised that augurs well for putting the Fair Corporation well in the black at the end of the 1940 season.

Opened as a full-dress affair with an aristocratic appeal and top-hat attractions, the Fair got off on the wrong foot. Food prices were at caviar level, many buildings were incomplete, foreign builders were having labor trouble, and much unfavorable publicity was spread that left people all over the country apprehensive of the big show, believing it was too expensive or "cultural" for the ordinary man.

Viewing the beauty of the Exposition at its opening, officials had predicted a 50,000,000 attendance for the $150,000,000 show, which, however, has amounted to only 32,360,238 up to yesterday.

On Oct. 31, the Fair Corporation will have in round figures $500,000 cash; owe $24,000,000 in debentures and $500,000 to bondholders who loaned it $1,200,000; will have cut its contractor debt from $2,400,000 to $500,000 and with all bank loans paid off. Unofficial estimates place maintenance during winter months at about $3,300,000.

Next year's Show will be well founded on the experience of this season, with officials announcing that there would be a lot of emphasis on fun in a move to make the Flushing fair a "people's playground" at cheaper rates.

Supreme Court Names Aide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The Supreme Court today named a 33-year-old clerk on the House Judiciary Committee to be acting Administrator of the new "Administrative Office of the United States Courts" which comes into being Nov. 6 together with a far-reaching change in the business organization of Federal Courts. In the new procedure Federal Courts for the first time are put in charge of their own money matters. At the same time closer co-ordination of courts in the interest of faster justice will be applied in a program that reaches from the Supreme Court right down to the smallest Federal Court in the Nation.

Elmore Whitehurst of Dallas, Texas, is the man picked for the job. He will be Assistant Director of the new office and will serve as acting director until the $10,000-a-year Director is picked.

It is known here that the Supreme Court is divided between rival candidacies for this higher position, and the selection of Mr. Whitehurst indicates that they have proved insurmountable for the time being.

The business affairs of the Federal Courts were previously handled by the Justice Department, but Congress last session turned them over to the courts. This means that the administrative officer must go to Congress on budget matters. The tactical advantages of having Mr. Whitehurst for this job, who knows all the members of the House Judiciary Committee, are obvious. It indicates that the Supreme Court members in their marble cloister are well aware of the realities of Federal budget-making.

Mr. Whitehurst got his A. B. in economics in Texas in 1927. He was for three years Secretary to Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and has been clerk of the Committee since 1932.

House Takes Up Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

ably will be debated two or more days, with a test vote expected about Thursday. Presumably this will be a clear cut decision as to whether the House will, or will not, recede from its stand for the embargo.

If the House recedes from its stand, the fight is all over, and the boys will be out of the benches by Saturday. If the House refuses to recede, then the battle is transferred to conference, and the contest between the two houses may last for weeks.

Meanwhile, half a dozen concomitant developments accompanied start of House debate.

A non-partisan committee supporting embargo repeal and headed by William Allen White made public a statement signed by 30 prominent American clergymen of various faiths in support of revising the law.

Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas ranking Majority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee forcast in a radio talk that heavy taxes on munitions makers would be the next step of Congress after embargo repeal.

A demand that Congress stay on the job after neutrality action was made by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader.

Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, who voted against the arms embargo last June, in a radio talk urged that the Senate bill be split in two, and said he opposed embargo repeal now. He favored the cash-and-carry and other features of the bill.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, in an interview here, attacked "this wretched Hitler," and testily declared he was the only person who could "drag America into war." To charge that the President could do it, he asserted, was "the sheerest drivel."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Plaza Cinema, Allerton Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W8, Nov. 16.

*London (Eighth Church): Streatham Baths, High Road, S. W. 16, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Oxfordshire

*Oxford: Union Society Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 18.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Church Building, Penrhyn Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Fourth Church): The Kings Norton Picture House, The Green, Kings Norton, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

Netherlands

*Amsterdam: Church Edifice, 32 Richard Wagnerstraat, 9:15 p. m., Nov. 24. In English. Dutch translation read at 8 p. m.

*These announcements are tentative.

Canada

Alberta

Medicine Hat: I. O. O. F. Temple, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Manitoba

Virden: Church Edifice, Sixth Avenue and Queen Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

Ontario

Hamilton: Delta Theater, 1292 King Street East, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

Quebec

Westmount: Victoria Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw: Technical School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

California

Alhambra: Alhambra High School Auditorium, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Arcadia (First Church, South Santa Anita): Holy School Auditorium, 360 West Daurie Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Nov 6.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Susanville: Church Building, Lassen and Mill Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street Northwest, 8 p. m., Nov. 7. Radiocast station WOL, 1230 kilocycles.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Illinois

Carbondale: First Christian Church, Normal Avenue and Monroe Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 33 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Decatur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Deerfield (auspices First Church, Highland Park): Deerfield School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

Freeport: Masonic Temple, West Stephenson Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Lake Forest: Lake Bluff School, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Macomb: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

Olney: Elks Theater, Elm Street and Kitchel Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Sycamore: Federated Church, Somonauk and High Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Villa Park: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Indiana

Angola: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Bloomington: Alumni Hall, Indiana University, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Hagerstown: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. Nov. 9.

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Iowa

Grinnell: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Kansas

Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Street, Polk Street entrance, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School, North 1437 Rochester, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Ford's Theater, Fayette and Eutaw Streets, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 7.

Massachusetts

Northampton: First Congregational Church, Main and Center Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Michigan

Benton Harbor: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, corner of Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Mt. Clemens: Mt. Clemens High School Auditorium, Cass Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

St. Cloud: Technical High School, Twelfth Avenue and Seventh Street South, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Dorr Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Missouri

Kansas City (joint lecture): Music Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

New Jersey

Bergenfield (auspices First Church, Dumont): Harding School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

New York

Buffalo (auspices Churches, Buffalo and Kenmore): Hotel Statler, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 6.

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 8711 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, Greenway Terrace and Middlemay Circle, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

New York (Thirteenth Church): Loew's Theater, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, 10:15 a. m., Nov. 11.

North Dakota

Devils Lake: Presbyterian Church, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Ohio

Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Oklahoma

Frederick: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Kingfisher: Grade School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

York: York Theater, East Market Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

South Carolina

Charleston: Victory Theater, 86 Society Street, 4 p. m., Nov. 5.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Dunlap and Monroe Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Texas

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University of Texas Campus, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Fort Worth Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Galveston: Church Edifice, 2627 Avenue O, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Mercedes: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Waco: South Junior High School, 805 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Wichita Falls: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Washington

Bremerton: Church Edifice, Fourth Street and Warren Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 7, Jan. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Fifth Sunday, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 51.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3, Jan. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.72mc (26.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 5, 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Nov. 12, 26, Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3, 31, Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, 31, Jan. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17, Jan. 21.

$50,000,000 For Sabotage In World War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The German-American Mixed Claims Commission disregarded a Berlin protest today in awarding approximately $50,000,000 in claims arising from the Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., sabotage cases of 1916 and 1917.

Awards were made by Umpire Owen J. Roberts after the Commission had found on June 15 that Imperial Germany was responsible for munitions explosions in the New York Port area before the United States entered the World War.

Simultaneously, Mr. Roberts, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, disclosed that Hans Thomsen, Counsellor of the German Embassy, had asked the State Department to quash proceedings of what he called a "rump commission" and had charged "illegal" acts to Mr. Roberts.

Refuses to Intervene

State Secretary Hull, in reply, refused to intervene and referred to Mr. Thomsen's criticism as "entirely unwarranted."

Damages of $21,157,227 plus 5 per cent interest—estimated to approximate $50,000,000 in all—was ordered paid to the claimants.

Germany has a special deposit account at the United States Treasury of between $23,000,000 and $26,000,000 to meet the award. The Treasury also holds about $500,000,000 "paper value," in German Republic bonds. Germany, however, has denied the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Major Awards

Dr. Victor Huecking, German Commissioner, walked out on the deliberations prior to the decision last June and the German Government has protested against making the award.

Major awards among 153 made by the Commission included: Lehigh Valley Railroad, $9,900,322; agency of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, $5,871,105; Kingsland Underwriters, which paid insurance on some of the losses, $1,311,023; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, $32,676; Black Tom underwriters, $2,095,607; Bethlehem Steel Company, $1,886,491.

German Author's Wife Excluded From U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Eric Maria Remarque, wife of the self-exiled German author of "All Quiet on the Western Front," was ordered excluded from this country Oct. 27 by the Immigration Board at Ellis Island.

The Board challenged validity of her Panamanian passport, issued at Athens, Greece.

She immediately appealed to immigration authorities in Washington.

Right to Talk on Jury Inquiry Asked by 20 in Annenberg Case

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Twenty individuals indicted after an investigation of the affairs of M. L. Annenberg asked the Federal Court today to release them from grand jury oaths of secrecy so that they might prepare their defense.

The petition was filed with Judge James H. Wilkerson at a hearing called to receive the pleas of the defendants and set dates for trial. Pending a decision on it, the hearing was continued to Nov. 15.

Attorneys for the defendants told the Court they also wished to have all witnesses who appeared before the grand juries released from their oaths. Various matters transpired during the grand jury investigations which might constitute valid grounds for quashing the indictments, they said.

Will Not Prosecute

United States District Attorney William J. Campbell announced that although the defendants had no right to talk to their lawyers about what took place in the grand jury room, the Government would not prosecute them if they did so.

The petition expressed the belief that a number of unauthorized persons were present in the grand jury rooms when the various indictments were being considered. It named among them James V. Hayes, an attorney for the Federal anti-Trust division, and two of his associates, George S. Robinson and Samuel Neal.

It also named Sam Klaus, E. Riley Campbell, and Earl C. Crouter, special assistants to the Attorney General; and Helen J. Kennedy and Ila C. Graham, stenographers.

It was the contention of the defense that some of the lawyers were authorized to be present at specific investigations, but had no right to observe other proceedings. Only by talking with the defendants and witnesses, defense attorneys said, can they learn what the circumstances were.

Mr. Campbell stated the Government planned an immediate answer to the petition. Judge Wilkerson then gave the defense until Nov. 2 for a reply, setting arguments on the matter for Nov. 3.

Tax Evasion Charged

Mr. Annenberg, one of the country's wealthiest publishers, was indicted three times during August. The first indictment charged him with the largest personal income tax evasion in Government history—$3,258,809.

On Aug. 22, Mr. Annenberg and seven others were accused by the same grand jury of conspiracy to defraud the Government on $137,720 in taxes, interest, and penalties on the income of the Concensus Publishing Company, one of Mr. Annenberg's horse racing interests.

The next day Mr. Annenberg and Louis Simon, Philadelphia, Dominick D. Lynch Jr., a Philadelphia night club proprietor, and Patrick J. Burns, Chicago, were indicted on charges of conspiring to induce a grand jury witness to give false testimony.

Later Mr. Annenberg and a number of associates were accused of using the mails in furtherance of a lottery scene based on the results of horse races.

Golden Gate Fair Closes At Huge Loss

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 (AP)—The 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition ended last night, and its historians wrote of it today that it was an artistic success, but a financial flop.

A total of 147,674 persons paid admissions on the closing day, bringing the attendance for its 254 days of operation to 10,496,203. The closing day figure was considerably higher than the 128,697 attendance on Feb. 18, the opening day, but far below that of Oct. 8, when the Exposition's all-time daily record of 187,730 was set.

Whether the Exposition will be re-opened next year appears to depend on the wishes of creditors, who have their choice of dividing up approximately $500,000 in ready cash now, or gambling that another season's operations would enable the Exposition to pay off in full its $4,606,914 of debts.

The amount of unpaid debts was disclosed Oct. 20, when the Exposition filed an action in Federal Bankruptcy Court under recent laws providing for consolidation of debts, and forbidding filing of collection suits, pending settlement under court direction.

General Attacked

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said today in a dispatch from Sapporo that police disclosed the attempted assassination of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, while traveling last June.

The dispatch said a youth entered General Ugaki's railway compartment and unsuccessfully attacked him with a dagger.

The attacker was quoted as saying General Ugaki's liberalism retarded Japan's announced intention to set up a "new order" in Eastern Asia.

Hardware Sales in Canada Jump $1,059,700 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Aggregate sales of 1,073 retail hardware stores in Canada totaled $35,931,800 in 1938 compared with $34,872,100 in 1937.

Insult Reported

HONOLULU, Oct. 30 (AP)—H. Stanley Wilson, uniformed United States customs inspector at Hilo, Hawaii, reported Oct. 28 Japanese officers would not let him board the Japanese training cruiser Yakumo because he refused to bow to a sentry before stepping aboard the ship.

Mr. Wilson said Japanese officers demanded that he bow.

The Admiral's flagship Iwate received the customs officer without a hitch.

J. Walter Doyle, customs inspector at Honolulu, said he would request an explanation from Binjiro Juio, Acting Japanese Consul General.

What Embargo Did

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The arms embargo resulted in a 34 per cent reduction of aeronautic exports from the United States in the first month of the war, the Commerce Department announced Oct. 30.

September exports were $8,051,901, compared with $12,136,845 in August. The September figure, however, was still 74 per cent above September, 1938.

Although shipments to England and France were embargoed early in the month, the United Kingdom still led September purchasers with a total of $4,479,222 of planes, engines, parts and accessories. France was second with $1,362,823, and the next best buyers were the Netherlands, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands Indies, Hong Kong, Argentina and Turkey.

England and France had large unfilled airplane orders in this country when the embargo went into effect. These and more orders are expected to be filled if pending legislation to repeal the embargo is enacted.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St. Dept. A-714, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOR RENT

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, desirable neighborhood. P. O. Box 7, Scarsdale; Tel. 930.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanents
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE Tel 2095-W

HOUSES FURNISHED

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Delightful, sunny, near Christian Science church, all transit; reasonable; several months. Flushing 9-1457-M. Write 143-25 Ash Ave.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

NOBLE R. STEVES
Wants loads to and from Florida or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Dist., Boston. Tel. TAlbot 2400.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO sales and service, all work guaranteed; sound system for sale or rentals. 207 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 689. Leon A. Osborne.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 740 West End (96th). Apt. 32—Exceptional double corner front, bath between; high class discriminating people. GADOURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street N. W.—Attractive room, running water; downtown, good neighborhood; excellent meals if desired.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine, oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. P. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COOK, middle-aged Protestant; references say "excellent cook, economical and careful, capable full charge." S. B., 14 Worcester St., Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GREGG shorthand, beginning, review or speed; typewriting—keyboard in 12 lessons; experienced teacher; near Copley Square, Boston. Com. 2553.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR Junior Charge Accounts are for young business women starting out on a career. No previous credit standing is required and arrangements are made so payments are divided over several months. Ask for complete details at our credit office on mezzanine floor.
Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

General Remodelling
from Cellar to Roof
Heating and Plumbing
HORN CONSTRUCTION CO.
MEtropolitan 4376
201 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$6.50—DU-ART
Permanent Wave $5.00
Other Permanents $2.50 up
Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c (except style wave).
METROPOLITAN BEAUTY SHOP
617 7TH ST. N. W. ME 5674

HATS "That Are Different"
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 CONN. AVE. WOodley 9831

The Oak Leaf
CLARENCE BARTHELOW
Formerly with Nunnally's
1124 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.
Daily 11 'til 8
Dinners, Week Nights, 4:30 'til 8
50c to 65c
Sunday Dinners, 12 'til 8
55c to 75c

CHALFONTE APTS.
1601 Argonne Pl., N. W. (Cor. Harvard St.)
1, 2-room apts.—$42.50 up
Convenient to Churches, Transportation and Stores.
RES. MGR. ADams 8710

.50 Dinners
17th CAFETERIA
One block west of the White House
724 17th ST. N. W.

MAINE

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready Now With
50 CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your name—choice of 10 designs or an assortment of all designs
$1.00
Send for colored, illustrated circular, NOW.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Watches of Reliability
—LEADING MAKES—
Satisfaction Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Special Orders Given Attention
Now for Christmas
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

The home of
Van Raalte Undies
"Because you love nice things"
Harry G. Emmons

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1903
Concord, N. H.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

MISS PAULINE LAWRENCE
Sales Representative for
AVON
TOILET PREPARATIONS
for men and women.
Household Necessities
18 RUMFORD STREET

For Comfort and Style
Fall Enna Jettick Shoes
$5 and $6
Tonkin and Fraser
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

DOVER

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
The Opening of our Tea Room in Our Annex Will Be Soon
Delicious Food—Courteous Service

We Can Supply You With Food for Three Meals a Day
Tel. 73 We Deliver
Groceries, Meats, Canned Goods, Fruits, Nuts, Cookies, Bread, Cakes, Pies.
WEBB'S GROCERY
1581 WASHINGTON STREET

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CASWELL-RUNYAN
Cedar Chests
Beautiful and luxurious in finish — in many styles and several sizes.
Prices from $15.00 to $47.00
"Quality Furniture for Over Fifty Years!"
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

COATS
With Unusual Loveliness Luxuriously Trimmed
$24.95 to $150.00
Untrimmed, beautifully fitted, newest colors.
$16.95 to $39.95
Budget if you like
Pariseau's, Inc.

"GREATEST SALE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE!"
Plan now to be on hand early next Thursday morning when Leavitt's celebrates its 10th Anniversary with the greatest values of the year.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store
SHOES FOR THE LADIES
Flattering and Trim
SHOES FOR THE MEN
Stylish and Durable
SHOES FOR THE CHILDREN
Smart and Sturdy
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
790 ELM STREET

Smartest Fashions in "Red Cross" Shoes
$6.50
Sold exclusively in Manchester at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Let Electricity Be Your Mechanical Servant
Appliances and installation will be the best if purchased here.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Enjoy the beauty of
Flowers
The Year 'Round, Lovely, Colorful Pompons. Only $1 a large bunch.

Greene's Flower Shop
29 HANOVER STREET

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
Full-Course Dinners
153 MAIN ST. TEL 272

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET

Newton's Tire Shop
Charging **BATTERIES** *Rentals*
449 Dexter Street Perry 6789

RHODE ISLAND

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Phone ALex. 1978
THE ANCHORAGE
603 Queen St., Alex., Va.
Luncheon 55c to 1.00
Dinner Daily 85c and 1.00
Sunday 1.00 Holiday 1.25

JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
JOSEPH E. CHAUNCEY, Manager
SERVICE GROCER
CITY MARKET—100 BLOCK N. ROYAL ST.
Quality—Economy—Service
Since 1865
Weekly or Monthly Accounts May Be Arranged for.
Special Attention to Phone Orders
Prompt Delivery Alex 1860

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL—FUEL OIL
35th St and Virginia Ave.

Famous Naturalizer Shoes
$6.75
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE AT 32ND STREET

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE
for Men

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

WHEELING

See "The Owl"
CHRISTMAS CARDS
and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Suites 1 and 2 Alberta Block
Entrance 805—1st St. West
Serah E. Hughes *Florence Clarke*

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
'Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CALGARY
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Phone M 83
DISTINCTIVE GRACE
for
FESTIVE TABLES
with
CHINA from "THE BAY"
A large range of price lines.

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain oaking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
"Lady Hudson"
Lingerie . . Hosiery . . Shoes
Preferred by discriminating women

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the New
"HUDSONIA"
Suits for Men
Quality Materials,
Careful Tailoring.
Outstanding Value at
$23.50
Buy on "Bay" Budget Terms
Men's Clothing, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

Hats AFFLECK'S Caps
Exclusive Hatters to Men
Affleck Hat Shop
321 Portage Avenue

MRS. WHITLOCK
is now showing a nice selection of Imported Models, also Hand-Made Hats from her own Workroom.
Special: Particular attention given to the making up of Ladies' own materials.
230 MAIN STREET PHONE 92 052

GENUINE JERSEY MILK
in the New
CREAM TOP Bottle
Exclusively featured by
CITY DAIRY, Ltd.
Notre Dame and Adelaide Phone 87647

Furs of Distinction
F. W. Gynn Co. Ltd
Furriers
411 Portage Ave., Phone 27 275

M. J. DILGER
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Silverware Diamonds
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairs. Official Time Inspector, C. N. Railways.
100 OSBORNE STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 9 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street East
Importers Weatherproof Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

For Quality Fuels Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lotteridge Street Tel. 4-3448

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Sate Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Our Shopping Service Is for Your Convenience
Write to "Judith" today
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
The Great Furrier Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
The Paul Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

THE CRUISE ROOFING CO.
Felt and Gravel, Built-Up Roofing, Asphalt Shingling and Tinsmithing
58-60 LEWIS ST. GL. 1867. RES. GR. 0523

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116

HUNTER'S GROCETERIA
2080 QUEEN STREET E
COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

EVERYTHING IRONED
At New Low Prices
Ask for BUDGET BUNDLE
and experience a new treat in laundry service. Everything is ironed, no extra charges; low pound rates.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
LIMITED

CANTILEVER SHOES
for Style and Comfort

May we suggest that you buy early before prices increase
18 BLOOR STREET W.

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Belyea Bros.
LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

Orient* Hose
FRESH FIRSTS ONLY
85c $1.00 $1.15
Unbranded 65c-79c
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W.

WARLOW'S
CAKE SHOP
575 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
Eccles Cakes Our Specialty
FOR DELIVERY, PHONE LO. 8458

For High Quality Fuels
Telephone **WA. 3808**
and Ask for
GEORGE HOLLAND
(HOLLAND COAL COMPANY, LTD.)

Toronto Fuels
LIMITED
ALL
F-U-E-L-S
405 Front St. E. AD. 7121

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W.. KE. 7378

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Afghan Hound

The Afghan hound is a sporting dog. It has not been more than ten years since he made his first appearance in the United States. During the past few years the popularity of this breed has grown tremendously with a rebirth of interest and the establishment of a number of kennels.

The Afghan hound is a splendid all-around dog and an excellent companion. Mention of this dog has been traced as early as 3000 B. C. to 4000 B. C. According to Major H. Blackstone, an authority on Afghan antiquities, the Afghan "Cynocephalus" may be literally translated as "baboon" or freely translated as "monkey-faced" hound. Mention of this breed in ancient documents indicates that he was a favorite of royalty and a common figure on the hunting fields. His development proceeded in the desert under the sheiks so that the purity of his line has been traced for several thousand years.

The Afghan hound's coat is silky, thick and very fine in texture and stands off from the body. Hindquarters, flanks, ribs and forequarters are well covered. The pendulous ears and forelegs are well feathered. He should have a topknot of long silky hair.

The Afghan hound is fast and graceful in movement and is one of the best hurdlers in dogdom. He should be about 27 inches high and weigh about 60 pounds. In general appearance, he should be strong, alert and active-looking, a combination of speed and power.

Sunbonnet Sue

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In The News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bruggman, Dr. Karl (kärl brōōg′-män) — Swiss Minister to U. S.

Cajander, Aino Kaarlo (ī′-nô kär′-lô kä′-yän-dĕr)—Premier of Finland.

Fabry, Col. Jean (zhäN fȧ′-brē′) — Former French War Minister.

Kekkonen, Urho (ōōr′-hô kĕk′-kô-nĕn)—Finland's Minister of Interior.

Mannerheim, Field Marshal Baron Carl (kärl män′-nĕr-hām)—Chairman of the Finnish Defense Council.

Newall, Sir Cyril (sĭr′-ĭl nū′-ăl) — Supreme Head of the British Air Forces.

Orbay, Gen. Kiazim (kyä′-zĭm′ ôr′-bī′) — Head of the Turkish military mission to London.

Paasikivi, Dr. Juhu (yōō′-hōō pä′-sĭ-kĭ′-vĭ) — Finland's Minister to Sweden.

Raskolnikoff, Fyodor (fyô′-dĕr rȧs-kôl′-nyĭ-kŭf)—Former Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria.

Rosyth (rō′-sĭth) — British naval base on the Scottish coast.

Szigeti, Joseph (sĭ′-gĕ-tĭ)—Violinist announced as one of the soloists for the current season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Aydelotte, Frank (ā′-dĕ-lŏt) —Retiring President of Swarthmore College, who is to become Director of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University.

Viipuri (vē′-pōō-rē) — Port on the Gulf of Finland.

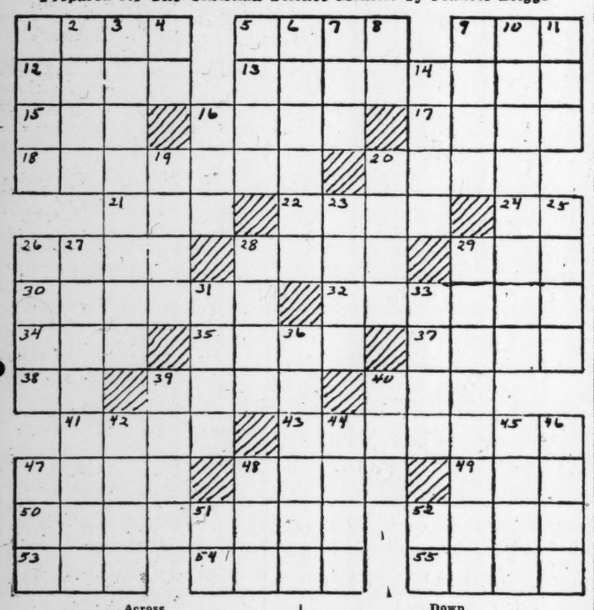
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

A Leader and His Men

The character and qualifications of the leader are reflected in the men he selects, develops, and gathers around him. Show me the leader and I will know his men. Show me the men and I will know their leader. Therefore, to have loyal, efficient employees—be a loyal and efficient employer.—Arthur W. Newcomb.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Massilon?
5—What was name of sacred bull of Egypt?
9—What unit is used in measuring diameter of wires?
12—A small island near a larger one is called what?
13—What do you call natives of Modena?
15—Sesame is what?
16—What Italian city stands at south end of lake of same name?
17—What is used as fodder and for preparation of oatmeal?
18—Where is the Petrified Forest?
20—What is a tail added to a sonnet?
21—"A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a —— for his feet."
22—What river is celebrated by Burns?
24—Book of Ephesians is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
26—If you visited Stirling, whom would you see (sing.)?
28—The yashmak is a goat, veil, or tree—which?
29—What is the broad girdle worn over main kimono in Japan?
30—Who was one of David's sons (II Sam. 5:16)?
32—Who was elected President of France in 1932?
34—What is name of a variety of lettuce?
35—What is a city of Iowa?
37—To depend.
38—Symbol for titanium is what?
39—What do you call the Surinam toad?
40—Female kangaroo is called what?
41—What are bodies of salt water of second rank?
43—"He that keepeth Israel shall neither —— nor sleep."
47—An asterisk is what?
48—What do you call anything extremely small?
49—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
50—The Heraclidae were descendants of whom?
52—What would heroine of an opera sing?
53—What do you call bitter vetch?
54—Small pie is what?
55—What is another name for the agaloch?

Down

1—What prefix means "eight"?
2—What would a tonsor cut?
3—What is the Prairie State?
4—About.
5—What king of Judah was the son and successor of Manasseh (II Kings 21:18)?
6—What is a fragrant unguent for the hair?
7—What is name of an artificial language?
8—If you were in Lima, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Columbus (abbr.)?
9—What lake is formed by Boulder Dam?
10—What was once known as Constantinople?
11—Victor Hugo wrote "—— Miserables."
14—Middle of the day is what?
16—What is the charpoy of India?
19—What is 6th letter of Greek alphabet?
20—What is a county of central Missouri?
23—What are used as lubricants and illuminants?
25—What is an antonym of "enormous"?
26—A denomination is what?
27—What is a covered walk, passageway, or arcade, as along a street?
28—What is played while soloist is preparing to sing?
29—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural River?
31—Platform of a lecture room is what?
33—A sombrero has a broad what?
36—What island was discovered on Easter Day, 1722, by a Dutch sailor?
39—What is name of a state of Brazil?
40—What is chicle?
42—Pitchers are said to have what?
44—"Beauty seen is never ——."
45—What was Charles Lamb's pseudonym?
46—To foster.
47—In speaking of Biblical Nehushta, what pronoun would you use?
48—Winglike part is what?
51—City of New Britain is in what State (abbr.)?
52—What is either of two rivers of Latvia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Formerly Buda and Pest

Monitor Camera Club from Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

A view of Budapest from Mount Gellert. The beautiful city has included, since 1873, the former towns of Buda, on the right bank of the Danube River, and Pest (Hung. pĕsht) on the left bank

Daily Quotation

IT IS the temper of the highest hearts to strive most upwards when they are most burdened.—Sir Philip Sidney.

In Lighter Vein

Preparedness

"If you spend so much time at golf, you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day."

"Won't, eh? My desk is crowded with work that I've put aside for a rainy day."—Christian Endeavor World.

An Ordinary Man

Small Daughter: "There was a strange man who called to see you today."

Father: "Did he have a bill?"

Daughter: "No, Papa, he just had a plain, ordinary nose."

Treasures

He had a heart of gold, a laugh of silver, a mine of information.

She had diamond eyes, ruby lips, teeth of pearl.

Between them they had—fourpence halfpenny.—Dundee People's Journal.

Hey! That Man's In Again

"I notice that you mix some newspaper clippings in the mash for your cow."

"Yes, we make print butter for the fancy trade."—Wall Street Journal.

Ahem!

"Come, come, my man, you have been looking around for a long time without buying. What do you want?"

"Guess I want another floorwalker," said the man addressed. "I'm the owner."

Yes or No

"Say, buddy, could you spare a dollar for a sandwich?"

"A dollar for a sandwich! Preposterous!"

"Just tell me yes or no, but don't try to tell me how to run my business."

Odds and Ends

In an Exclusive Class

Tung trees in America have no known enemy in the form of insects or blight.

Akin to Hawaii

Japan has a family of 200 volcanoes, 50 of which are regarded as active.

Bronze Mirrors Dated

Polished bronze, for mirrors was first produced in China in the late Chou dynasty—700-256 B. C.

The Yale Lock

The cylindrical "plug" lock invented by Linus Yale in 1848 revolutionized lock manufacture, and permitted more than 32,000 variations of the fool-proof lock.

Daily Anecdote

Divine Counsel

On one of the darkest days of the War Between the States, Richard Oglesby, who thrice became Governor of Illinois, on being told that the Union Army was being steadily driven back by the Confederate forces, wrote President Lincoln in an extremely melancholy vein, saying that all was surely lost.

Turning to the book which was his constant comfort, Lincoln replied with a telegram reading: "Dear Dick: Read Exodus 14:13, 'Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord.' A Lincoln."

The World's Humor

Answers, London

"One says Hitler has betrayed us, and the other one says 'Sizzleby's Socks for Soldiers.'"

Le Rire, Paris

"How much for the luggage?"
"That's free in the taxi."
"Very well—take it; I'll walk."

Did You Ever Wonder

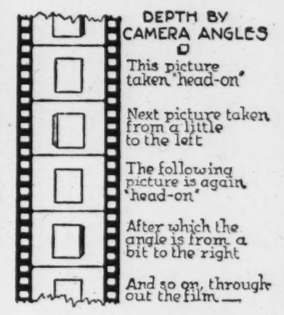
If Three-Dimensional Movies Are Possible?

Motion pictures in three dimensions—that is, having the appearance of length, width and depth—are quite possible. To date, however, none of the several methods devised for producing the third-dimensional effect have been found sufficiently practical to come into wide general use.

One method of achieving the illusion of depth uses the principle of the old stereoscope of the horsehair sofa days. Two strips of film are exposed simultaneously through two lenses placed side by side and about as far apart as the human eyes. One film is printed in red and the other in green. Thrown on the screen simultaneously, the two pictures are "unscrambled" by means of cardboard spectacles with cellophane lenses used by the audiences. One cellophane window is red and the other green. The red cellophane neutralizes the red picture on the screen and the green window blocks out the green image. As a result, each eye sees but one of the images and the effect is the same as looking through a stereoscope.

While this device provides third-dimensional thrills, it is obvious that it cannot be used with natural-color films. Both depth and color, however, are possible by a device which makes use of polarized light.

As in the method first described, the camera has two lenses, but in this case one lense contains a polarizing element which polarizes light vertically, while the other lens polarizes it horizontally. When the two films are projected simultaneously and viewed through suitably polarized spectacles, the effect of binocular or


DEPTH BY CAMERA ANGLES
This picture taken "head-on"
Next picture taken from a little to the left
The following picture is again "head-on"
After which the angle is from a bit to the right
And so on, through out the film

two-eyed vision is obtained, and the scheme works as well for color film as for film in black and white.

A third method of giving depth to movies eliminates the need for spectacles. By means of a revolving mirror, the camera takes successive pictures from slightly different angles. When the resulting film is projected, it is as though the eye viewed the scene first from dead center, next from a bit to the left, again from the center, then from a trifle to the right, etc. This shifting viewpoint enables the audience to see a little "around" the objects photographed and gives the illusion of depth and distance. —W. P. Keasbey.

Vocations

Tire Beds

A young man with ingenuity has turned old, discarded auto tires into good use by making beds for dogs, which he sold in his neighborhood. Stretching two thicknesses of carpet over a tire he makes a bed that would be coveted by any dog. The carpet is tied underneath the tire with cords running diagonally from corner to corner and nailed to the tread.

These inexpensively constructed beds for dogs sell readily and the young man has earned needed money. — D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Trusting

Kenmore, N. Y.

A woman visiting in the vicinity of Toronto, Ont., was returning to her nome here. As she drove along the highway she was attracted by the stands displaying black cherries. She passed several stands before stopping, and this one was the least prosperous in appearance.

She asked for the cherries; but on reaching into the purse compartment of her car for her pocketbook, she found it was not there. She told the man at the stand that she could not take the cherries, as she had no money, but would have to drive back about 50 miles to get her pocketbook, as it had her tickets and car ownership cards which were necessary to enable her to cross the bridge into the United States.

The man asked her if she had enough gasoline to make the trip; and when told it was doubtful, he went into the house and brought out a dollar and insisted that she take it, and also the cherries.

Needless to say, the amount was more than repaid on the return trip.

Freedom

Here's Freedom to him that wad read!
Here's Freedom to him that wad write!
There's nane ever feared that the truth should be heard
But they wham the truth wad indict.

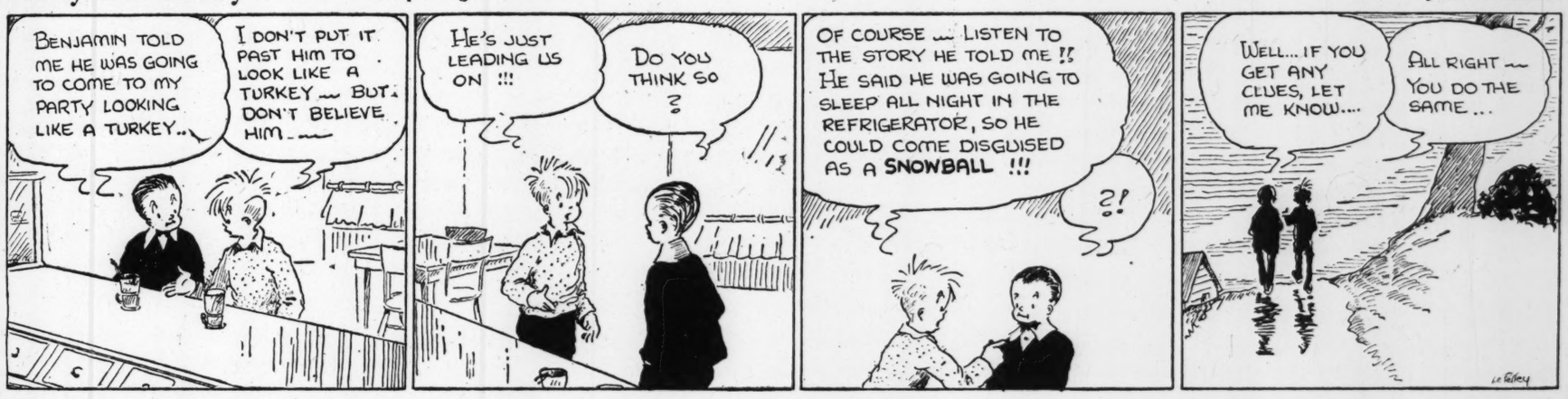
—Robert Burns.

A Verse for Today . . .

THE Lord *is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in him.*—Lam. 3:24.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Comparing Notes*

By Le Pelley

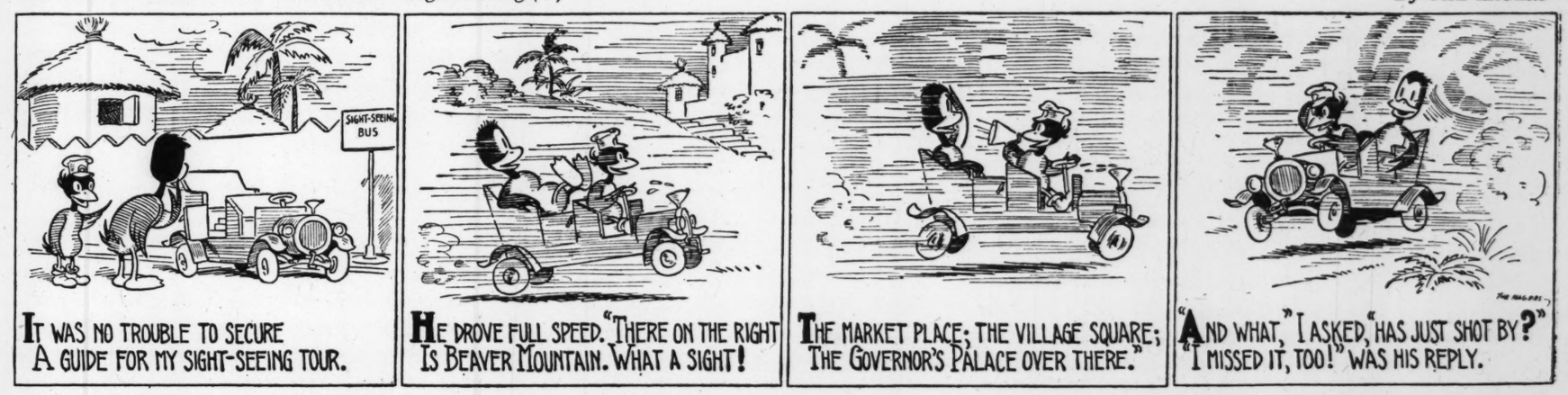

BENJAMIN TOLD ME HE WAS GOING TO COME TO MY PARTY LOOKING LIKE A TURKEY..
I DON'T PUT IT PAST HIM TO LOOK LIKE A TURKEY — BUT DON'T BELIEVE HIM —
HE'S JUST LEADING US ON !!!
DO YOU THINK SO ?
OF COURSE — LISTEN TO THE STORY HE TOLD ME !! HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO SLEEP ALL NIGHT IN THE REFRIGERATOR, SO HE COULD COME DISGUISED AS A SNOWBALL !!!
?!
WELL... IF YOU GET ANY CLUES, LET ME KNOW....
ALL RIGHT — YOU DO THE SAME...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Who's Going to Do This "Good Deed"?*

I told Ol' Pete about the "good deed" business today. He thought it was a good idea and said he'd like to try it, too —
Just then the Baker's truck went by. "Let's follow it," he wagged, "maybe we can do the driver a 'good deed'"
BAKERY
But something about the look in Peter's eye, and the way he licked his chops —
Made me think that maybe I ought to explain the idea a little better, which I proceeded to do —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sight-Seeing (?)*

By The Hagers


SIGHT-SEEING BUS
IT WAS NO TROUBLE TO SECURE A GUIDE FOR MY SIGHT-SEEING TOUR.
HE DROVE FULL SPEED. "THERE ON THE RIGHT IS BEAVER MOUNTAIN. WHAT A SIGHT!
THE MARKET PLACE; THE VILLAGE SQUARE; THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE OVER THERE."
"AND WHAT," I ASKED, "HAS JUST SHOT BY?" "I MISSED IT, TOO!" WAS HIS REPLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Paying for War

During the past two years Germany has put so large a proportion of its national income into war production that it was able to start hostilities with the maximum of mechanized force. It appears that Germany has left little margin for increasing this production without depriving the nation of the bare necessities of life. The time has come when Britain, too, is swinging over from a high peace production to full war production, and its inherent strength is now manifesting itself.

Britain has large capital resources and sound currency, and its external trade, unlike Germany's, will continue in all parts of the world. Britain, like Germany, has to face costs of production which for most kinds of armaments are far greater than in the World War. Some of the modern types of airplane cost ten times as much as was needed to produce a similar type in 1918. It takes twice as much to equip modern divisions of the army as to equip the less highly mechanized divisions in the last war. For the colossal expenditure now required Britain must be prepared to use its great resources till it, too, reaches a maximum of production. So far as factories and man-power are available, there is no estimable limit to the expenditures which Britain will incur.

This does not mean that Britain has a bottomless purse. The nation cannot devote an ever-increasing part of its energy and its money to war production without decreasing the proportion devoted to other purposes. That is to say, the nation must pay for the war. It must sacrifice other things to feed the war monster. Its citizens must spend less on their daily living in order that the machine may consume more. Parliament and people recognized this when Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, went to the House of Commons with taxation demands the like of which had never before been contemplated.

By accepting this sacrifice, the British agreed to reduce the burden of debt on posterity, and in so doing to avoid the risk of present inflation and mounting prices. It was a bold thing to do to put so heavy a burden on an already burdened people. But in modern warfare the sacrifice must be universal. This fact as well as increased cost is sure to engender popular support for peace—whenever a sound and just peace can be made.

Blunderbuss Red Hunt

Chairman Dies of the House of Representatives special committee on un-American activities is naturally "pained" and "grieved" that President Roosevelt, head of his own party, should characterize one of the acts of the committee as a "sordid procedure." Yet the record of the Dies committee is a remarkable mixture of creditable zeal and dubious method, upon which some check is salutary.

Possibly it may be charged to civic indifference or to official obstruction, but the committee has chosen to sift in public the kind of charges and insinuations, responsible and irresponsible, which are better investigated in the Grand Jury room or District Attorney's office before public accusations are made. The publication last week of the "membership and mailing list" of the American League for Peace and Democracy, including names of 563 Federal employees, was in some ways typical of a scatter-fire procedure.

In the first place it was controverted whether the League, as Mr. Dies alleges, is Communist-controlled. At least, one might be a member without being a Communist. Secondly, if the list is merely a mailing list, it may include the names of a number of persons who, through no act of their own and even against their wish, receive the organization's propagandist literature. The same observations would be true of the mailing list earlier released as that of the William Dudley Pelley Silver Shirts.

Such methods should be avoidable, as is evidenced by the committee's own action in turning over evidence to the Department of Justice where charges can be dismissed if unsubstantiated or carried to prosecution if proof exists. Chairman Dies may "know that there are Communists in the Federal Government," but he has not yet proved it. Some of those who get smeared must partly blame themselves for getting within range, but many of the committee's proceedings, instead of hitting a definite mark, have resembled firing a blunderbuss filled with printer's ink.

On the Neutral Front

To the numerous unusual aspects of the war in Europe add the fact that it is being fought by neutrals as well as by belligerents. Both Russia and Italy call themselves neutrals. But in the Balkans their interests are crystallizing into a sharp Russo-Italian rivalry.

Each of these States is trying to organize a Balkan bloc in which it would be the supreme influence. The Anglo-French-Turkish pact was a temporary setback for Russian influence in that this treaty kept the doors wide for the influence of the Western Powers—doors that Stalin had tried to close. The pact renewed Italian hopes of re-establishing Italy's place in the Balkans which had been in a large measure lost to Germany in the good old Rome-Berlin Axis days and was further threatened by the re-entry of Russia into the international field.

With the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression pact, Russia showed at once that its new position would be used to extend Russian influence west and east. Now from most of the capitals of Southeastern Europe come indications of energetic Italian counter-moves to organize a Balkan bloc which will face toward Rome. Some of the same problems which faced Russia and which Russia mistakenly attempted to force to solution when the Turkish Foreign Minister was in Moscow now face Italy. One of these is the reconciliation of the territorial disputes between Rumania and Hungary and Bulgaria.

Whether Italy can better handle such problems, and whether Turkey, usually suspicious of Italian designs, will help, are questions whose answers depend on the ability of the lesser Powers in Europe to appraise the common danger which threatens them all.

The Lost Barber-Shop Chord

News out of the West that the barber-shop quartet is on the way out—a forecast based on the fact that only sixteen towns in seven States sent male quartets to the "world championship" held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, recently—probably won't cause many of the present generation to shed a tear.

The origin of the term "barber-shop harmony" as applied to rough and ready choral harmonization of popular tunes appears to be like the famous chord—lost. But that the barber shop did have its place in the musical life of the community is substantiated.

In England as early as the sixteenth century, citterns—lutelike instruments played with a plectrum—were found in barber shops. They were for the customers; to strum while waiting. It is recorded that the barbers themselves became very proficient. But it is also indicated that in the eighteenth century the musical proclivities of the barber ceased when they "took to periwig-making and forgot their music."

In America there must have been a musical renascence among the wielders of clipper and shears, for in 1908 the producer Hammerstein cancelled a Spanish opera because the scene called for a large number of guitar players—"More than I could get together readily; I should have been obliged to engage all the barbers in New York."

Still no mention of the barber-shop quartet. If it is passing we are sorry that our only acquaintance with it was on the vaudeville stage. The most musical sound that this generation of customers has ever heard a barber emit is "Next!"

The Galloping Magnate

One result of restrictions in warring countries on the sale of motor fuel is the swift return to favor of the horse. So far he has brought with him chiefly vans and wagons; but there are rumors that gigs and traps and dog-carts are already in use. A bit of imagination pictures the hansom and the growler becoming frequent sights in the London streets, with, perhaps, a few well-preserved broughams and landaus venturing to renew the dignified jaunts of yesteryear.

It may even happen that many of those business men who take a morning ride in the Row will seize this golden opportunity to pursue their hobby further, to combine pleasure with business, and will ride to the office. In which case the "City" would acquire a medieval rather than a Victorian flavor: Jones prancing up on his mettlesome hack, the lady-typist coming more sedately on her ambling palfrey, or, possibly, having accepted a lift, on a pillion, and the Captain of Industry pacing in at last slowly and pompously on his destrier.

Yet there are difficulties; and if the "City" does take to the saddle it is probable that the latter will be on a bicycle.

Humanity's Ally

Flood in the Desert

"Bagdad?" the clerk behind the counter asked. "Certainly. Our Pullman bus goes tomorrow. It's very comfortable—air-conditioned. No heat, no dust. Got your Iraq visa? Right. A car will take you up to Damascus tomorrow morning."

The Nairn Transport Office in Beirut was businesslike—there was no atmosphere of Caliphs or bubbling fountains. But there were compensations: to skim in coolness across the Syrian desert must rank as a super-luxury, even in 1939.

The bus was a silver giant, 53 feet overall, with seats that tipped back for sleeping. Leaving at 2:30 p. m. we were due in Bagdad next morning at 9 o'clock, but the bus carried provisions for five days. Four hundred miles of this 530-mile run were to be through absolute desert, with only Rutba Wells half way across.

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It was early April, and though it was expected that the going would be rough where the stony beds of "wadies," or streams, had to be crossed, we could look forward to stretches of grass and even flowers not yet dried up by the summer heat.

We slid out of Damascus through gardens and rushing streams, but soon the oasis ended and the desert began. For a while all went well, but suddenly great purple clouds rose to the south, and a tropical downpour descended. Immediately every hollow filled with water, turning the track into a morass from which yellow mud flew up and covered the windows while the engine roared and wheels raced frantically.

The bus was attached to its tractor by a single horizontal pivot and it rolled like a ship. In spite of this, when night fell the attendant served an excellent cold meal, neatly packed in a cardboard box. Neither lurches nor bumps affected his calm. After a long struggle with real waves gleaming through the darkness, however, the bus stopped. "Sorry, but this flood is impassable in the dark," the English driver said, appearing in the doorway. "We'll have to camp here. It's the Iraq frontier—the highest point."

I got out and peered around. Pools glimmered in every direction, and ahead the track vanished into a regular lake. "Fifteen years I've been on this job," the driver declared, "and never seen such rain in April."

But the rain had ceased, and on our island eleven passengers strolled around stoically till the chilly air drove us to shelter. In the bus, rugs and pillows had been distributed by the imperturbable attendant, and soon I lay in the dark, thinking of water in the desert—the mirage travelers are supposed never to reach. . . .

* * *

Dawn showed an expanse of pools and mud, but a comforting fire blazed in the foreground, and after breakfast we felt prepared for further adventures. A possible crossing of the main flood was reported; so a start was made, and though there were many hair-raising lurches we managed to emerge safely. Gradually the ground dried up, till at Rutba Fort it looked as if no rain had fallen for years.

From Rutba the land fell to the Euphrates in shallow, grassy valleys, like brush strokes of green on a barren canvas. Black tents and herds of camels showed that rain meant prosperity to the Bedouin. Soon came other signs of civilization. Beside us stretched the beginnings of a metaled road, and a completely equipped beacon to guide drivers who had lost the track rose on the horizon.

At nightfall we slid into Ramadi on the Euphrates. Desert and cloudbursts lay behind us. Ahead, smooth tarmac led to the bridge, a mere forty miles from Bagdad. No sooner had we crossed the creaking pontoons into Mesopotamia, however, than once again came the splish-splosh of mud, and the bus began an amphibian course between invisible waters.

Stop followed stop while the driver (he was wearing gum boots now) went torch in hand to seek a passage. A bad patch lay ahead, he reported, but just beyond the road began, and an Iraq Air Force truck and the Nairn agent's car were waiting to help us. With a final roar from the engine we lurched through the rising waves. Then, only fifty yards from dry land, came a thud as we stuck—this time "for good."

Wading ashore in the desert may sound a paradox, but that is what we did, leaving the Pullman behind to be salvaged in the morning.

Half an hour later I found myself in a sleepy hotel, with the dim Tigris rushing beneath my window. It was rising fast, they told me, and at any moment the banks above the town might be opened to prevent flooding. But at that moment floods meant little to me. Had I not just crossed the Syrian desert? JOHN HORNE

Mirror of World Opinion

Hoover to Wilson, 1919

On April 11, 1919, before the Treaty of Versailles was written, Herbert Hoover wrote President Wilson that he felt "the revolution in Europe is by no means over" and prophesied forcefully the struggles that have eventuated. Collier's Weekly, in its issue of November 4, reproduced in full this hitherto unpublished letter, herewith reprinted in part.

I have no doubt that if we could undertake to police the world and had the wisdom of statesmanship to see its gradual social evolution, that we would be making a great contribution to civilization, but I am certain that the American people are not prepared for any such measure and I am also sure that if we remain in Europe with military force, tied in an alliance which we have never undertaken, we should be forced into this storm of repression of revolution, and forced in under terms of co-ordination with other peoples that would make our independence of action wholly impossible.

It grows upon me daily that the United States is one great moral reserve in the world today and that we cannot maintain that independence of action through which this reserve is to be maintained if we allow ourselves to be dragged into detailed European entanglements over a period of years. In my view, if the Allies cannot be brought to adopt peace on the basis of the fourteen points, we should retire from Europe lock, stock and barrel, and we should lend to the whole world our economic and moral strength, or the world will swim in a sea of misery and disaster worse than the dark ages. If they cannot be brought to accept peace on this basis, our national honor is at stake and we should have to make peace independently and retire.

I know of nothing in letter or spirit of any statement of your own, or in the fourteen points, that directly or indirectly ties the United States to carry on this war through the phase of enforcement, or the multitudinous demands and intrigues of a great number of other governments and their officials. It does not appear to me that your conception of the League of Nations was with view to the provision of a dominant court, where these difficulties could be thrashed out, and if we sit as one of the prosecutors, the court will have no judge.

Faithfully yours, H. H.

No Spiritual Black-Out

The Christian Church, instead of regarding the war as a kind of justification for inaction, should grasp with all its might the opportunity now presented to it to turn, under God's guidance, difficulties into blessings, and to lead the people into the paths of solace through sanctity. . . .

I hope that whatever is going on abroad—on land, on sea, or in the air—our churches will be the torchbearers on the home front, for there can be no such thing as a spiritual black-out. Our young men are being called to serve their country. Let us pray for them. Let us also pray for those who declare that they are conscientious objectors, whether some of us agree with their attitude or not. This is a war against oppression. Let us take care that we oppress no man at home, but rather pray for all who crave for God's guidance.—The Rev. D. Tecwyn Evans in the *Montgomeryshire Express*, Oswestry, Eng.

Neutrality Act Not the Final Word

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

In the past few days the story of the City of Flint has dominated other news from Europe for many American newspapers. The capture of this vessel and its adventure in Russia have roused the ire of the State Department and the indignation of many citizens. The affair probably will bring representations and a protracted legal dispute with Germany, and it may bring the recall of the American Ambassador from Russia. This, in other words, is the first important "incident" affecting the United States in the new European war. It is exactly the type of incident which, multiplied many times a generation ago and culminating in the unrestricted U-boat warfare, helped carry the United States into the World War.

If the cash-and-carry provision of the neutrality bill had been in effect, the City of Flint would never have sailed for the war zone. If Congress had revised the neutrality bill as the Administration asked it to do at the regular session, the "incident" would not have occurred. Fortunately for the United States (as most of us think) the cash-and-carry provision is soon to be re-enacted—if the House follows the Senate's lead this week; and incidents like this will presumably not recur. But a good deal is to be learned from the furor which the City of Flint has already created.

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Those of us who watched the emotions of the United States gradually mount through 1915, 1916, and 1917 find a reminder of those days in the present incident. Too much should not be made of the episode, of course. And yet it is strangely reminiscent. There were many incidents like this. America was stirred to its depths. It was the cumulative effect of such irritations upon a war-racked public, whose sympathies were already largely enlisted on one side in the European conflict, which took America into the battle at last.

To many who remember those days, the post-mortem explanation offered by the Nye Munitions Committee—that America went to war solely as the result of profiteering pressure and munitions machinations—has seemed singularly over-simplified and superficial. The explanation leaves out the passions, the idealism, and the "incidents." In the calm mood which fortunately exists in the United States today, Senators have been pointing out that similar incidents are certain if the war trade is carried on, and that war emotions are only too likely to be excited in any case. If such passions are roused then laws may have very little effect in keeping the United States neutral.

Today there is an undercurrent of resentment over the City of Flint capture—a resentment which is fully understandable. In Senate cloakrooms, members have been recalling how inflammable public sentiment can be. If the United States wants to keep at peace at the present time, it seems obvious on all counts that it cannot too quickly pass the cash-and-carry provisions.

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The final incident in the Senate debate on neutrality last week received little attention, but it further revealed the desire for peace, and the simultaneous determination to protect American rights and prestige may exist side by side. At about 9:30 last Friday night Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts offered a substitute preamble to the neutrality bill (which had just passed)—specifically stating that the United States is determined to keep out of the European war. One of the clauses read:

"Whereas, it desires to serve notice to the world that it intends to keep out of participation in the war."

Mr. Walsh asked: "What is the harm in telling the world that?"

To which Senator Tom Connally of Texas cried back: "I do not want to tell the world what we are going to do. I do not know what the world is going to do. If we knew what the world was going to do to us, we could tell the world what we were going to do to them. I do not want to give foreign nations any ground to say, 'you promised us that no matter what we do to you, no matter how many of our citizens you kill, no matter how many of our ships you sink we do not propose to fight.' I will not go back to my people with any such craven and cowardly message."

A bitter dispute broke out over the wording of this preamble, and the Walsh declaration was finally left in abeyance for later reference to conference with the House. It will be interesting to see what comes of it. Very little was written about the controversy at the time because it was overshadowed by the bigger news of the passing of the neutrality bill.

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To many observers the incident seemed significant. It was in marked contrast with the absolute professions for peace heard almost daily before in the Senate debate. It brought into the open some of those reservations which have accompanied the professions. It also hinted how hard it is to predict the future course of the United States, even as it was hard to predict the outbreak of the actual European war, which most people, in their hearts, thought impossible.

To sum it up—Congress will probably pass the Neutrality Act this week. The Neutrality Act should certainly reduce war-making incidents. But even with the Neutrality Act, if a "total" war breaks out in Europe, the future course of the United States is hard to predict. The Neutrality Act alone certainly does not settle the matter.

Coalition Against Democracy

By Alexander Kerensky

Former Premier of Russia

(In a letter to The New York Times)

Public opinion appears to be much bewildered by Stalin's bloodless victories on the western frontiers of Russia and the meaning of his pact with Hitler.

Many political leaders in Europe and in the United States believe that Stalin is restoring the old Czarist empire and see in him another Peter the Great, the sole victor of the opening weeks of the war, the cunning and most dangerous enemy of Hitler.

I believe that all the talk on the part of foreigners concerning Stalin's role as defender of Russian national interests is founded upon a profound misunderstanding and is detrimental equally to Russia and Europe.

Moscow's present "victories" do not serve Russia's national interests, and Stalin's leap into Western Europe is not designed to restore the greatness of the Russian Empire. Foreigners who demand the destruction of Hitler while glorifying Stalinism are injuring their own cause as well as Russia's, for the destinies of all cultured peoples are now interdependent. Russia cannot liberate herself from the horrible tyranny of Stalinism without the victory of right and liberty throughout Europe. And without Russia's emancipation from totalitarian dictatorship the peace and liberty of Europe cannot be restored even after Hitler's downfall in Germany.

We Russian democrats have consistently maintained that:

1. Stalin hates democracy no less than does Hitler.
2. Bolshevism had from the very beginning helped Hitlerism and would continue to do so.
3. The policy of the united front in the fight against fascism was, so far as the Communists were concerned, a trap, a Trojan horse policy.
4. Stalin wanted war and was seeking to provoke it—outside the confines of Russia.
5. He wanted war as a means of provoking another social catastrophe in Europe.

* * *

All talk that Stalin now has the upper hand over Hitler is a profound error. In reality, Stalin has received all his "conquests" from Hitler's hand. What we have been witnessing from the time of Ribbentrop's first visit to Moscow on August 23 is the development of a carefully prearranged program, worked out in detail in Berlin and accepted by Moscow long before the Kremlin's open break with the Western democracies.

Hitler's collaboration with Moscow can be understood quite clearly from the point of view of Hitler's interests and those of the German general staff. Berlin has always realized that it could not carry out its imperial program by playing a lone hand. It has also understood that it was dangerous to support itself in Europe upon Italy alone. After his abortive attempts to reach an understanding with England for a Germano-British hegemony over Europe, Hitler decided to tear the Moscow ace from the hands of the Western democracies and to make secure his rear by a pact with Stalin.

Hitler determined to tie the fate of the Third Reich with that of the U. S. S. R., first, because friendship with Russia has always been part of the classic German line; secondly, because Stalin's execution of Russia's leading generals and his wholesale army purge assured Germany that hers would be the leading role in the new alliance; thirdly, because by making Moscow his ally Hitler has greatly complicated the war problem for England and France, for instead of being confronted by the problem of Germany alone, England and France now have to deal with the more complex problem of Germany and Russia, which cannot be solved merely by means of a military victory on the Western Front, and, fourthly, because the alliance with Moscow makes considerably easier Germany's Drang nach Osten in the widest sense of the expression.

Many now assert that the alliance with the Kremlin involves a great danger for Hitlerism: the bolshevization of Germany in the event of defeat. But this danger would have existed in even greater measure if Stalin were to have appeared on the frontiers of Germany as an ally of London and Paris and as the protector of Poland.

* * *

We must remember that Stalin, like Hitler, hates democracy and the system of private capitalism. We must remember also that this alliance guarantees Moscow against a clash with the German Army and against the necessity of any military action during the initial period of the war. Moreover, Hitler has given Moscow what London and Paris could not give—territorial grabs that make it possible for Stalin to exploit the national feelings widespread among the Russian youth and thus widen the basis of bolshevism.

Moscow receives also technical aid for the restoration of the ruined Soviet transport and industry, particularly the oil industry. The alliance with Hitler has eased the position of the Red Army in the Far East. In addition, the alliance makes it possible for Moscow to advance together with Germany into Asia with the purpose of striking a blow at the colonial empires in their most vulnerable spots.

Only those who do not understand the psychology of bolshevism can believe that Stalin is playing a double game with Hitler, that he will return to the support of democracy—i. e., that he will abandon the game which he had so long been preparing at the very moment when the greatest possibilities are opening before him.

It is necessary to see things as they are. The present war is not merely a struggle between two coalitions of states but a decisive, perhaps final, conflict between irreconcilable systems of social life. I quite agree with the opinion expressed by Hermann Rauschning, a former collaborator of Hitler's, who wrote in his book "The Revolution of Nihilism":

"This will be no ordinary coalition between two powers for normal political purposes. Germany and Russia, if they come together, will radically transform the world. That alliance is Hitler's great coming stroke."

And that stroke, it may be said, has now become reality.

Berlin and Moscow will continue systematically their efforts to realize their joint plan for the destruction of the entire system of humanitarian culture. Against this plan the defenders of liberty and right must put forward immediately, without delay, their own constructive program for the restoration of democracy throughout Europe.